

CALCULATIONS FOR

An Almanac for the Year of our Lord 1855, being the Third after Bisextile, and (until the 4th of July,) the 79th year of American Independence. Adapted to the Horizon and Meridian of New York.—By Samuel H. Wright, Dundee, Yates Co., N. Y.

Chronological Cycles and Moveable Feasts.

Dominical Letter, - - - - -	G	Easter Sunday, - - -	April 8.
Golden Number, or Lunar Cycle, - - -	13	Rogation Sunday, - - -	May 13.
Epact, (Moon's age,) January 1st, - - -	12	Ascension Day, - - -	May 17.
Solar Cycle, - - - - -	16	Whitsunday, (Pentecost,) - - -	May 27.
Roman Indiction, - - - - -	13	Trinity Sunday, - - -	June 3.
Julian Period, - - - - -	6568	Advent Sunday, - - -	Dec. 2.

CUSTOMARY NOTES.

VENUS will be Evening Star until Oct. 1st, then Morning Star until July 16th, 1856. MARS will be Evening Star until April 9th, then Morning Star until April 13th, 1856. JUPITER will be Evening Star until Jan. 29th, then Morning Star until Aug. 21st, then Evening Star until March 5th, 1856. SATURN will be Evening Star until June 10th, then Morning Star until December 18th, then Evening Star until June 24th, 1856.

The EARTH will be nearest the Sun Jan. 1st, being 93,505,607 miles from it. It will be 96,695,200 miles off on the 3d of July, and nearest again Dec. 31st, distance 93,507,457 miles.

The SUN will be in the Winter Signs 89d 1h 18m. In the Spring Signs 92d 20h 41m. In the Summer Signs 93d 14h 11m. In the Autumnal Signs 89d 17h 48m. Sun north of Equator 186d 10h 52m. Sun south of Equator 178d 18h 56m. Difference 7d 15h 56m. This is caused by the slow motion of the earth when at its greatest distance from the Sun in July. Tropical year 365d 5h 48m long.

EQUINOXES AND SOLSTICES.

	D.	H.	M.
Vernal Equinox, - - - - -	March	26	11 22 E.
Summer Solstice, - - - - -	June	21	7 53 E.
Autumnal Equinox, - - - - -	Sept.	23	10 4 M.
Winter Solstice, - - - - -	Dec.	22	3 52 M.

ECLIPSES FOR THE YEAR 1855.

There will be two Eclipses of the Sun, and two of the Moon this year.

I. A Total Eclipse of the Moon, in the night of May 1st, visible. Begins at 9 o'clock 18 min. in the Evening. Eclipse will be total at 10 o'clock, 21 min., and remain so until 11 o'clock 57 min. It will end at 1 o'clock in the Morning of May 2d. Magnitude 18.348 digits on the southern limb.

II. A Partial Eclipse of the Sun, May 15th, invisible in the Union, except in Washington Territory.

III. A Total Eclipse of the Moon, early in the Morning of October 25th, visible. Eclipse begins 48 minutes after 12 o'clock (midnight); the Total Eclipse begins at 1 o'clock 49 min., and lasts until 3 o'clock 18 min. End of Eclipse 4 o'clock 19 min. Magnitude 17.568 digits on the northern limb.

IV. A Partial Eclipse of the Sun, November 9th, invisible.

NOTE. The times for the Eclipses as given above, are for New York City.

TIDE TABLE.

The Tides given in the Calendar pages are for the Port of New York.

In the last column but one of the Calendar pages, you have the time the Moon is South, and by adding thereto the hours and minutes in the following table, you will have the time of high water at all the places named below ; also the rise of water in feet.

	h.	m.	ft.		h.	m.	ft.		h.	m.	ft.
Albany, N. Y.,	3	30	1	Egg Harbor, Gt.,	9	34	5	Montauk Point,	7	33	
Amboy, N. J.,	8	15	5	Egg Harbor, Litt.	10	3	5	Mount Desert,	11	2	25
Baltimore,	1	36	3	Elizabeth Point,	9	57	5	Nantucket,	12	0	11
Bay of Fundy,	12	00	60	Fairfield, Conn.,	10	58	6	Narrows, N. Y.,	8	2	6
Blue Hill Bay,	11	00	12	Guildford, Conn.,	10	28	5	New Bedford,	7	39	6
Boston,	11	30	11	Halifax, N. S.,	7	30	9	New Haven,	10	17	5
Bridgeport, Ct.,	10	54	5	Hampton, N. H.,	11	15	12	New London,	8	56	8
Brunswick, N. J.	9	4	5	Hampton Roads,	8	37	5	Newport,	7	51	
Campo Bello.	11	00	25	Hartford, Conn.,	9	25		NEW YORK,	8	56	6
Cape Ann,	11	30	11	Hell Gate,	9	35	5	Norwalk, Conn.,	10	54	
Cape Cod,	11	30	6	Huntington, L. I.,	11	30	5	Norwich,	10	56	
Cape Fear,	8	1	5	Islip, L. I.,	8	6	6	Philadelphia,	2	0	
Cape Hatteras,	9	1	5	Jamaica Bay,	8	0	5	Portland,	10	45	13
Cape Henlopen,	5	45	5	Kennebunk, Me.,	11	15	10	Portsmouth, N.H.	11	15	10
Cape Henry,	7	51	6	Kingston, N. Y.,	2	30	2	Providence,	8	25	5
Castine, Me.,	11	00	12	Lubec,	11	30	26	Sag Harbor,	9	52	
Charleston,	7	15	5	Marblehead,	11	30	10	Sandy Hook,	6	37	5
Eastport, Me.,	11	30	25	Martha's Vineyard	7	37		St. John's,	12	00	30

The time of High Water here found, is nearly accurate on the days of the New and Full Moon. In the first and third quarters, it is too late, at most, 1 hour and 9 minutes. In the second and fourth quarters, it is too early, at most, 24 minutes.

The actual rise of the Tides depends on the strength and direction of the wind, and it not unfrequently happens that a tide which would, independently of these, have been small, is higher than another, otherwise much greater. But when a tide which arrives when the Sun and Moon are in a favorable position for producing a great elevation, is still further increased by a very strong wind, the rise of the water will be uncommonly great, sufficient, perhaps, to cause damage.

TO THE READER.

SUN'S RISING AND SETTING.

There are two kinds of time used in common Almanacs, for the Sun's Rising and Setting. One is *Clock* time, and the other is *Apparent* or *Sun* time. Clock time is *always* right, while Sun time *varies* every day, and is alternately too "Fast," or too "Slow" of the Clock. Hence it is that two almanacs, made by the same calculator, for the same year and place, will give the sun's rising and setting very differently, if a *different* kind of time is used in each. Persons observing *this* must not think that *either* is wrong. According to apparent time, the sun will always rise and set at 6 o'clock, at the time of its crossing the equinoxial ; but this is *never* the case according to Clock time, or *true* time. If the Sun was in the meridian, or at the noon mark, at 12 o'clock every day, then *apparent* time would be true, and the sun would always rise and set at 6 o'clock when it was at the equinoxes. People generally suppose it is twelve o'clock when the sun is in mid-heaven, or at the noon mark. In *this* there is a great mistake, for the sun is so irregular, that it does not come to these points, at 12 o'clock, oftener than four times in a whole year, or about once in every three months. In *this* Almanac we give the time *exact* to the nearest second, when it is noon, or when the sun is at the meridian, and shadow at the noon mark, for every 6th day in the year, by which correct time may be had at noon. When the sun is at the noon mark it is *noon*, but not 12 o'clock very often.

This variation of the sun makes a difference between it and all true time-pieces, and produces two kinds of time. The sun cannot, therefore, be depended upon for correct time, without applying to it what is termed the "Equation of Time," or the difference between clock and sun. Add to the apparent time when the sun is "slow," and subtract when it is "fast." The calculations of this Almanac are in clock time, except the sun's rising and setting.

Dundee, Yates Co., N. Y.

THE CALCULATOR.

N.B.—Persons who work out any of the Problems in this Almanac, and who choose to send Solutions, as well as the Answers, Post Paid, to the Calculator, will have the same duly acknowledged in the Almanac for 1858.

1. JANUARY. Begins on Monday, has 31 days. 1855.

Moon's Phases.

	D.	H.	M.	
Full Moon,	3	3	24	M.
Last Quarter,	11	7	18	M.
New Moon,	18	3	42	M.
First Quarter,	24	8	43	E.

PROB. 1.—The wheels of a wagon are 5 feet in diameter. If the wagon be drawn, so as to make each wheel roll 798½ times over, how far will a spike in the tire have moved in space?

PROB. 2.—At what rate per cent. per annum, must the population of a city increase, in order to double every 25 years?

Day of Mon.	Day of Week.	Phenomena, Chronology, etc.	☉ Sun rises. H. M.	☉ Sun sets. H. M.	☉ Sun's dec.S. °	☾ Moon's place.	☾ Moon sets. H. M.	☾ Moon south. H. M.	High water. H. M.
1	Mon	Circumcision.	7 26	4 34	23 1	26	6 10	11 8	7 35
2	Tue	☉ highest. <i>Windy</i>	7 25	4 35	22 56	II	rises.	12 0	8 22
3	Wed	Moon near Pollux.	7 25	4 35	22 51	20	4 57	morn.	9 3
4	Thu	Noon at 0 5 13.	7 24	4 36	22 45	☾	5 55	0 50	9 44
5	Fri	☉ in apogee. <i>and</i>	7 24	4 36	22 38	14	6 56	1 40	10 19
6	Sat	Epiphany. <i>cold.</i>	7 23	4 37	22 30	26	7 57	2 26	10 56
7	G	Daybreak 5 46.	7 23	4 37	22 23	☾	8 57	3 10	11 31
8	Mon	☿ in Capricorn.	7 22	4 38	22 15	20	9 58	3 53	ev. 4
9	Tue	Moon on equator.	7 22	4 38	22 7	☾	10 58	4 34	0 38
10	Wed	Noon at 0 7 48.	7 21	4 39	21 59	14	12 0	5 15	1 17
11	Thu	Dr. Dwight d. 1817.	7 21	4 39	21 50	27	morn.	5 57	1 56
12	Fri	♀ in Apheli. <i>Snow</i>	7 20	4 40	21 40	☾	1 6	6 41	2 42
13	Sat	Daybreak 5 46.	7 19	4 41	21 29	24	2 13	7 29	3 43
14	G	♀ in Capri. <i>and</i>	7 18	4 42	21 19	☾	3 25	8 22	4 49
15	Mon	♀ south 0 44.	7 18	4 42	21 8	22	4 41	9 21	6 2
16	Tue	Noon at 0 10 3.	7 17	4 43	20 57	☿	5 54	10 26	7 9
17	Wed	Franklin bo. 1706.	7 16	4 44	20 46	22	sets.	11 32	8 9
18	Thu	Jupiter. <i>sleet.</i>	7 15	4 45	20 34	☿	5 26	ev. 38	9 3
19	Fri	Daybreak 5 45.	7 14	4 46	20 20	22	6 49	1 40	9 55
20	Sat	♀ sup. ☉. <i>Now</i>	7 13	4 47	20 8	☿	8 8	2 37	10 47
21	G	♂ south 1 23.	7 13	4 47	19 55	23	9 22	3 29	11 33
22	Mon	Noon at 0 11 53.	7 12	4 48	19 42	☿	10 33	4 18	morn.
23	Tue	☿ south 0 33.	7 11	4 49	19 27	20	11 41	5 5	0 20
24	Wed	☿ so. 8 16. <i>look</i>	7 10	4 50	19 13	☿	morn.	5 51	1 4
25	Thu	Conver. St. Paul.	7 9	4 51	18 59	17	0 50	6 37	1 49
26	Fri	☉ at ♄. <i>for a</i>	7 8	4 52	18 44	29	1 55	7 24	2 36
27	Sat	☉ near ♄. <i>thaw.</i>	7 7	4 53	18 28	☿	3 0	8 13	3 30
28	G	Noon at 0 13 15.	7 6	4 54	18 12	23	4 2	9 4	4 40
29	Mon	☿ ☉. <i>Blustering.</i>	7 5	4 55	17 57	II	5 1	9 55	5 56
30	Tue	♂ south 1 16.	7 4	4 56	17 41	17	5 54	10 46	7 11
31	Wed	♄ south 5 59.	7 2	4 58	17 23	29	6 40	11 36	8 8

2. FEBRUARY. Begins on Thursday, has 28 days. 1855.

Moon's Phases.

	D.	H.	M.	
Full Moon,	1	10	46	E.
Last Quarter,	9	10	5	E.
New Moon,	16	1	52	E.
First Quarter,	23	0	38	E.

PROB. 3.—If a rope 100 rods long be coiled around a post 1 foot in diameter, how far will a man travel who takes hold of the loose end, and unwinds it, keeping the rope straight?

PROB. 4.—A hemispherical loaf of bread 12 inches deep, is to be baked until it is half crust, which must be of the same thickness top and bottom. How thick is it?

Day of Mon.	Day of Week	Phenomena, Chronology, etc.	☉ Sun rises. H. M.	☉ Sun sets. H. M.	☾ Sun's dec. S. ° '	☾ Moon's place.	☾ Moon rises. H. M.	☾ Moon south. H. M.	High water. H. M.
1	Thu	Daybreak 5 38.	7 14	50	17 6	♊	4 48	morn.	8 55
2	Fri	Purifi. B. V. Mary.	7 05	0 16	50 23	♊	5 49	0 24	9 33
3	Sat	♌ in Taurus. <i>Colder.</i>	6 59	5 1	16 32	♊	6 50	1 9	10 9
4	G	Noon at 0 14 13.	6 58	5 2	16 14	17	7 51	1 52	10 42
5	Mon	Venus in Capricorn.	6 57	5 3	15 56	29	8 52	2 33	11 11
6	Tue	☉ on equa. <i>Cloudy.</i>	6 56	5 4	15 38	11	9 53	3 14	11 43
7	Wed	♂ eclip. by ♀. ♀♂♀.	6 54	5 6	15 19	24	10 56	3 55	ev. 13
8	Thu	Daybreak 5 32.	6 53	5 7	15 0	♊	morn.	4 38	0 46
9	Fri	♌ stat. <i>Fixing for a</i>	6 52	5 8	14 41	19	0 1	5 23	1 21
10	Sat	Noon at 0 14 31.	6 51	5 9	14 21	11	1 10	6 12	2 1
11	G	♈ in Aries. <i>thaw.</i>	6 50	5 10	14 1	16	2 20	7 6	2 48
12	Mon	☿ south 11 33.	6 48	5 12	13 43	7	3 32	8 6	3 56
13	Tue	Daybreak 5 26.	6 47	5 13	13 22	15	4 40	9 9	5 21
14	Wed	Valentine. <i>Rain</i>	6 46	5 14	13 1	30	5 44	10 15	6 53
15	Thu	Moon in perigee. <i>or</i>	6 44	5 16	12 42	15	6 33	11 19	7 3
16	Fri	Noon at 0 14 22.	6 43	5 17	12 20	♊	sets.	ev. 18	8 57
17	Sat	☉ near ♂ and ♀.	6 42	5 18	11 59	16	6 55	1 14	9 46
18	G	♀ gr. elong. E. <i>snow.</i>	6 41	5 19	11 39	♋	8 10	2 6	10 33
19	Mon	Daybreak 5 19.	6 39	5 21	11 17	15	9 23	2 55	11 14
20	Tue	♀ near ♀. <i>Windy.</i>	6 38	5 22	10 56	29	10 33	3 43	11 56
21	Wed	Ash Wednesday.	6 37	5 23	10 35	♀	11 41	4 30	morn.
22	Thu	Washington b. 1732.	6 35	5 25	10 12	25	morn.	5 19	0 34
23	Fri	J.Q. Adams d. 1848.	6 34	5 26	9 51	♋	0 49	6 9	1 13
24	Sat	St. Matthias. <i>Cold.</i>	6 33	5 27	9 28	20	1 54	6 59	1 53
25	G	1st Sunday in Lent.	6 31	5 29	9 6	11	2 57	7 51	2 38
26	Mon	☉ highest. <i>Squally.</i>	6 30	5 30	8 44	14	3 51	8 42	3 48
27	Tue	♌ 90° E. ☉. <i>Fair.</i>	6 29	5 31	8 21	26	4 39	9 32	5 13
28	Wed	Noon at 0 12 48.	6 27	5 33	7 59	♊	5 19	10 20	6 42

QUESTION.—If a cellar 22.5 feet long, 17.3 feet wide, 10.25 feet deep, and of 2.6 degrees of hardness, be dug by 6 men, in 2.5 days, of 12.3 hours each, what will it cost to get another dug, which will be 45 feet long, 34.6 wide, 12.3 deep, and of $1\frac{1}{2}$ degrees of hardness, if 9 men work, at $3\frac{1}{2}$ shillings (York) each, per day of 8.2 hours?

3. MARCH.

Begins on Thursday, has 31 days.

1855.

Moon's Phases.

	D.	H.	M.
Full Moon,	3	5	12 E.
Last Quarter,	10	11	4 E.
New Moon,	17	11	50 E.
First Quarter,	25	6	30 M.

PROB. 5.—Required the solid contents of a WEDDING RING, the width of the flat side being $\frac{1}{3}$ of an inch, its thickness $\frac{1}{12}$ of an inch, and the diam. inside $\frac{7}{16}$ of an inch?

PROB. 6.—What is the longest straight pole that can be run up a chimney, the height of the mantle being 4 feet and the depth from front to back 16 inches?

PROB. 7.—Required the surface and so-

Day of Mon.	Day of Week.	Phenomena, Chronology, etc.	Sun rises. H. M.	Sun sets. H. M.	Sun's dec.S. °	Moon's place.	Moon sets. H. M.	Moon south. H. M.	High water. H. M.
1	Thu	Daybreak 5 4.	6 26	5 34	7 36	20	5 56	11 6	7 52
2	Fri	Mars in ♊. <i>Cold</i>	6 25	5 35	7 13	♏	6 23	11 50	8 38
3	Sat	♀ on equator. <i>and</i>	6 24	5 36	6 51	14	rises.	morn.	9 15
4	G	Noon at 0 11 59.	6 22	5 38	6 27	26	6 44	0 32	9 48
5	Mon	♂ on equator. <i>wet.</i>	6 21	5 39	6 5	♏	7 46	1 13	10 18
6	Tue	♀ Inf. ♂ ♄. <i>Windy</i>	6 19	5 41	5 41	21	8 48	1 54	10 45
7	Wed	Daybr'k 4 54. <i>and</i>	6 18	5 42	5 17	♏	9 54	2 36	11 15
8	Thu	♂ at ♄. <i>snowy.</i>	6 17	5 43	4 55	16	11 1	3 20	11 44
9	Fri	Venus south 1 28.	6 15	5 45	4 30	29	morn.	4 8	ev. 14
10	Sat	Noon at 0 10 31.	6 14	5 46	4 7	♏	0 10	5 0	0 50
11	G	♀ south 10 12	6 13	5 47	3 44	26	1 21	5 56	1 29
12	Mon	♀ in Capri. <i>Rain</i>	6 11	5 49	3 20	♏	2 28	6 56	2 17
13	Tue	Daybreak 4 44. <i>or</i>	6 10	5 50	2 57	25	3 30	7 59	3 28
14	Wed	♂ near Equinox.	6 9	5 51	2 33	♏	4 23	9 1	5 5
15	Thu	Jackson bo. 1767.	6 7	5 53	2 9	24	5 6	10 1	6 44
16	Fri	Noon at 0 8 51.	6 6	5 54	1 46	♏	5 41	10 57	7 53
17	Sat	St. Patrick's Day.	6 4	5 56	1 21	24	sets.	11 50	8 46
18	G	Calhoun bo. 1782.	6 3	5 57	0 59	♏	6 56	ev. 41	9 28
19	Mon	Dayb'k 4 34. <i>snow.</i>	6 2	5 58	0 35	23	8 9	1 30	10 10
20	Tue	♂ enters ♋. <i>Fair</i>	6 0	6 0	S. 10	♏	9 21	2 19	10 49
21	Wed	♂ at ♋. <i>Warm.</i>	5 59	6 1	N. 12	20	10 31	3 8	11 27
22	Thu	Noon at 0 7 4.	5 58	6 2	0 37	♏	11 39	3 59	morn.
23	Fri	♂ near ♌. <i>Cloudy.</i>	5 56	6 4	1 0	16	morn.	4 51	0 3
24	Sat	Venus south 1 37.	5 55	6 5	1 23	28	0 45	5 43	0 38
25	G	Anun. B. V. Mary.	5 54	6 6	1 48	♏	1 43	6 35	1 18
26	Mon	Daybreak 4 23	5 52	6 8	2 11	23	2 36	7 26	2 3
27	Tue	♀ south 9 22.	5 51	6 9	2 35	♏	3 19	8 15	3 4
28	Wed	Pallas discov. 1802.	5 50	6 10	2 59	16	3 55	9 2	4 35
29	Thu	♀ south 1 40.	5 48	6 12	3 21	28	4 26	9 47	6 8
30	Fri	♂ in ♋. <i>Stormy.</i>	5 47	6 13	3 45	♏	4 52	10 29	7 23
31	Sat	Calhoun di. 1850.	5 46	6 14	4 7	22	5 15	11 11	8 7

Day March

4. APRIL.

Begins on Sunday, has 30 days.

1855.

Moon's Phases.

	D.	H.	M.	
Full Moon,	2	9	33	M.
Last Quarter,	9	4	40	E.
New Moon,	16	10	9	M.
First Quarter,	24	1	1	M.

lidity of a body bounded by 20 equilateral triangles, a side of which is 1 foot?

PROB. 8.—From the middle of each side of an equilateral triangular field, to a spring within, are 10, 20, and 30 rods. Required the sides, and area of the field?

PROB. 9.—Two wagon wheels, 4, and 5 feet in diameter, standing upright, are made to touch each other on the tires. How far from the ground will the point of contact be?

Day of Mon.	Day of Week.	Phenomena, Chronology, etc.	 Sun rises. H. M.	 Sun sets. H. M.	 Sun's dec.S. °	 Moon's place.	 Moon rises. H. M.	 Moon south. H. M.	High water. H. M.
1	G	Palm Sunday. <i>Rain</i>	5 44	6 16	4 31	☾	5 37	11 52	8 43
2	Mon	Jefferson b. 1743. <i>or</i>	5 43	6 17	4 54	17	6 40	morn.	9 14
3	Tue	♀ in Aries. <i>snow</i>	5 42	6 18	5 17	30	7 44	0 34	9 46
4	Wed	Harrison di. 1841.	5 41	6 19	5 41	☾	8 52	1 18	10 13
5	Thu	♂ in ♋. <i>about now.</i>	5 40	6 20	6 3	26	10 2	2 5	10 44
6	Fri	Good Friday.	5 39	6 21	6 25	☾	11 11	2 56	11 16
7	Sat	Daybreak 3 59.	5 38	6 22	6 49	23	morn.	3 51	11 49
8	G	Easter. <i>Warm</i>	5 36	6 24	7 10	♄	0 22	4 50	ev. 27
9	Mon	Mars & Sun. <i>days</i>	5 35	6 25	7 34	21	1 25	5 51	1 10
10	Tue	Noon at 0 1 22.	5 34	6 26	7 56	☾	2 19	6 52	2 5
11	Wed	Moon near ♄. <i>and</i>	5 32	6 28	8 17	19	3 4	7 51	3 24
12	Thu	H. Clay bo. 1777.	5 31	6 29	8 40	☾	3 40	8 47	5 5
13	Fri	Daybreak 3 48.	5 30	6 30	9 1	18	4 10	9 39	6 34
14	Sat	☉ on equa. <i>sunshine.</i>	5 28	6 32	9 22	☾	4 37	10 29	7 36
15	G	Low Sun. <i>Growing</i>	5 27	6 33	9 45	17	sets.	11 18	8 23
16	Mon	Noon at 11 59 49.	5 26	6 34	10 5	☾	6 58	ev. 6	9 3
17	Tue	Franklin di. 1790.	5 25	6 35	10 27	15	8 9	0 55	9 44
18	Wed	V. Pre. King d. 1853.	5 23	6 37	10 49	26	9 20	1 46	10 21
19	Thu	Daybreak 3 37.	5 22	6 38	11 9	☾	10 28	2 38	10 57
20	Fri	☉ enters ♎. <i>weather.</i>	5 21	6 39	11 29	24	11 31	3 32	11 34
21	Sat	☉ highest. <i>Rain.</i>	5 19	6 41	11 51	☾	morn.	4 26	morn.
22	G	Noon at 11 58 29.	5 18	6 42	12 10	19	0 28	5 18	0 11
23	Mon	St. George.	5 17	6 43	12 30	☾	1 15	6 9	0 52
24	Tue	Mars in Aries.	5 16	6 44	12 51	12	1 55	6 56	1 36
25	Wed	St. Mark. <i>Windy.</i>	5 15	6 45	13 10	24	2 27	7 42	2 33
26	Thu	♀ N. of Aldebaran.	5 13	6 47	13 29	☾	2 55	8 25	3 58
27	Fri	♀ so. 7 42. <i>Hot.</i>	5 12	6 48	13 49	18	3 19	9 6	5 20
28	Sat	Noon at 11 57 24.	5 11	6 49	14 7	☾	3 46	9 47	6 33
29	G	♀ south 2 10.	5 10	6 50	14 26	13	4 0	10 29	7 23
30	Mon	♀ in ♏. <i>Stormy.</i>	5 8	6 52	14 46	26	4 21	11 13	8 1

QUESTION 2.—What is the value of x when, $x\sqrt{x} - 8 = 7x \div (\sqrt{x} - 2)$?

5. MAY.

Begins on Tuesday, has 31 days.

1855.

Moon's Phases.

	D.	H.	M.	
Full Moon,	1	11	7	E.
Last Quarter,	8	10	6	E.
New Moon,	15	9	17	E.
First Quarter,	23	7	6	E.
Full Moon,	31	9	52	M.

PROB. 10.—With what velocity must a ball be projected horizontally, at the top of a mountain 5 miles high, that it may go round the earth and arrive at the same point, and so on eternally, the earth's diameter being 7912 miles, and no atmospheric resistance being considered?

PROB. 11.—What are the *least four* numbers that will weigh any number of pounds from 1 to 100, and the weight of each?

Day of Mon.	Day of Week.	Phenomena, Chronology, etc.	Sun rises. H. M.	Sun sets. H. M.	Sun's dec. N °	Moon's place.	Moon rises. H. M.	Moon south. H. M.	High water. H. M.
1	Tue	St. Philip & James.	5 6	6 54	15 3	☾	rises.	11 59	8 37
2	Wed	Venus near Saturn.	5 5	6 55	15 21	22	7 48	morn.	9 7
3	Thu	☿ in Aquari. <i>Hot</i>	5 4	6 56	15 40	☿	9 0	0 49	9 43
4	Fri	Noon at 11 56 38.	5 3	6 57	15 57	20	10 12	1 44	10 16
5	Sat	☉ lowest. <i>weather.</i>	5 2	6 58	16 13	☿	11 18	2 43	10 51
6	G	Venus in ♊'s Horn.	5 1	6 59	16 31	18	morn.	3 45	11 31
7	Mon	Daybreak 3 4. <i>Rain</i>	5 0	7 0	16 48	☿	0 16	4 46	ev. 15
8	Tue	Bat. Palo Alto 1846.	4 59	7 1	17 4	16	1 4	5 46	1 5
9	Wed	♈ in Taurus. <i>and</i>	4 57	7 3	17 20	30	1 43	6 42	2 7
10	Thu	Riot in N. Y. 1849.	4 56	7 4	17 37	☿	2 13	7 34	3 27
11	Fri	Moon on equator.	4 55	7 5	17 52	29	2 40	8 24	4 55
12	Sat	☿ in ♊. <i>thunder.</i>	4 54	7 6	18 7	☿	3 5	9 11	6 10
13	G	Rogation Sunday.	4 53	7 7	18 22	26	3 29	9 58	7 5
14	Mon	Dayb'k 2 54. <i>Cloudy</i>	4 52	7 8	18 37	☿	3 53	10 46	7 52
15	Tue	☉ near Mars. <i>Look</i>	4 52	7 8	18 51	23	sets.	11 36	8 37
16	Wed	Noon at 11 56 7.	4 51	7 9	19 5	☿	8 10	ev. 27	9 19
17	Thu	Ascension Day. <i>out</i>	4 50	7 10	19 18	19	9 17	1 20	9 59
18	Fri	☉ highest. <i>for a</i>	4 49	7 11	19 33	☿	10 16	2 14	10 36
19	Sat	Daybreak 2 45.	4 48	7 12	19 46	14	11 7	3 8	11 13
20	G	☿ in ☿. <i>drought.</i>	4 47	7 13	19 59	26	11 51	4 0	11 51
21	Mon	Sun enters ♊. <i>Now</i>	4 46	7 14	20 10	☿	morn.	4 49	morn.
22	Tue	Noon at 11 56 22.	4 45	7 15	20 22	20	0 26	5 35	0 32
23	Wed	Venus south 2 39.	4 45	7 15	20 35	☿	0 56	6 19	1 19
24	Thu	☿ south 6 9. <i>look</i>	4 44	7 16	20 46	14	1 21	7 1	2 07
25	Fri	Daybreak 2 36. <i>for</i>	4 43	7 17	20 57	26	1 42	7 42	3 10
26	Sat	Calvin died 1564.	4 42	7 18	20 7	☿	2 4	8 23	4 24
27	G	Pentecost. <i>a storm.</i>	4 42	7 18	21 17	21	2 25	9 5	5 25
28	Mon	Noon at 11 56 56.	4 41	7 19	21 27	☿	2 46	9 50	6 21
29	Tue	<i>with heavy winds.</i>	4 40	7 20	21 37	17	3 9	10 39	7 11
30	Wed	Pope died 1794.	4 40	7 20	21 46	☿	rises.	11 32	7 51
31	Thu	☿ south of Pollux.	4 39	7 21	21 55	15	7 56	morn.	8 34

*Finished making of cedar Planted
Lionel Parsons May 7th*

6. JUNE.

Begins on Friday, has 30 days.

1855.

Moon's Phases.

	D.	H.	M.	
Last Quarter,	7	2	52	M.
New Moon,	14	9	33	M.
First Quarter,	22	11	56	M.
Full Moon,	29	6	18	E.

PROB. 12.—If Pennsylvania be bounded by the latitudes of $39^{\circ} 42'$ and $42^{\circ} 15' N.$ and the meridian of $74^{\circ} 44'$ and $80^{\circ} 34' W.$ of Greenwich, how many square miles in the state, the earth's diameter being 7912 miles?

PROB. 13.—Require the *amount* of \$2000 for 10 years at 7 per cent., interest being compound every *instant*?

Day of Mon.	Day of Week.	Phenomena, Chronology, etc.	☉ Sun rises. H. M.	☉ Sun sets. H. M.	☉ Sun's dec. N ° ' "	☾ Moon's place. Moon's rises. H. M.	☾ Moon south. H. M.	High water. H. M.
1	Fri	Daybreak 2 29.	4 38	7 22	22 3	29 9 6	0 31	9 14
2	Sat	☉ lowest. <i>Hazy.</i>	4 38	7 22	22 11	4 10 9	1 34	9 56
3	G	Trinity Sunday.	4 37	7 23	22 18	28 11 1	2 37	10 37
4	Mon	Noon at 11 57 56.	4 37	7 23	22 26	28 11 43	3 39	11 24
5	Tue	Moon near Jupiter.	4 36	7 24	22 33	27 morn.	4 38	ev. 12
6	Wed	Jackson di. 1845.	4 36	7 24	22 40	27 0 18	5 32	1 8
7	Thu	Daybreak 2 25.	4 35	7 25	22 46	25 0 46	6 22	2 3
8	Fri	☉ on equa. <i>Cloudy.</i>	4 35	7 25	22 52	24 1 10	7 9	3 15
9	Sat	☉ N. of Aldebaran.	4 35	7 25	22 57	23 1 34	7 56	4 28
10	G	Noon at 11 59 2.	4 34	7 26	23 1	22 1 57	8 42	5 28
11	Mon	St. Barnabas.	4 34	7 26	23 5	20 2 23	9 30	6 32
12	Tue	♀ in Cancer's Neb.	4 34	7 26	23 9	8 2 53	10 20	7 27
13	Wed	Daybreak 2 23.	4 33	7 27	23 13	15 sets.	11 11	8 15
14	Thu	♀ gr. elong. E. <i>Fair</i>	4 33	7 27	23 16	28 8 4	ev. 5	9 1
15	Fri	J. K. Polk di. 1849	4 33	7 27	23 19	27 9 6	0 59	9 43
16	Sat	☉ high'st. and warm.	4 33	7 27	23 21	23 9 49	1 52	10 22
17	G	2d Sun. aft. Trinity.	4 33	7 27	23 23	22 10 25	2 42	10 59
18	Mon	☉ in ♈. <i>Hot and</i>	4 32	7 28	23 25	17 10 56	3 30	11 37
19	Tue	Daybreak 2 22.	4 32	7 28	23 26	28 11 23	4 14	morn.
20	Wed	☉ south 4 28. <i>un-</i>	4 32	7 28	23 27	27 11 46	4 56	0 14
21	Thu	☉ ent ♏. <i>comfortable</i>	4 32	7 28	23 27	22 morn.	5 37	0 54
22	Fri	Noon at 0 1 34.	4 32	7 28	23 27	22 0 7	6 17	1 38
23	Sat	☉ stationary. <i>Rain.</i>	4 32	7 28	23 26	17 0 27	6 58	2 23
24	G	St. John Baptist.	4 32	7 28	23 26	29 0 48	7 41	3 18
25	Mon	Daybreak 2 23.	4 32	7 28	23 24	28 1 9	8 27	4 21
26	Tue	♂ in Taurus. <i>Windy.</i>	4 33	7 27	23 23	25 1 36	9 18	5 18
27	Wed	Jupiter south 4 0.	4 33	7 27	23 20	24 2 8	10 14	6 16
28	Thu	<i>Thunder Storms</i>	4 33	7 27	23 18	23 2 50	11 16	7 12
29	Fri	H. Clay di. 1852.	4 33	7 27	23 15	4 rises.	morn.	8 2
30	Sat	♀ in the Sickel of ♏	4 33	7 27	23 12	23 8 53	0 20	8 52

QUESTION 3.—What is the value of x , when $x^4 + 4x^3 - 8x = 191840$?

7. JULY.

Begins on Sunday, has 31 days.

1855.

Moon's Phases.

D. H. M.

Last Quarter, 6 8 33 M.

New Moon, 13 8 5 E.

First Quarter, 22 2 56 M.

Full Moon, 29 1 26 M.

PROB. 14.—The bulge diameter of a cheese is 19 inches, its side diameter 18 inches, its depth through the centre of the sides 7 inches, and depth at the edges of the same, 6 inches. What are its solid contents, the curvature of its surface being circular?

PROB. 15.—Required the surface and solidity of a body that will exactly fill, the largest triangular hole cut through a globe 40 inches in diameter?

Day of Mon.	Day of Week	Phenomena, Chronology, etc.	Sun rises. H. M.	Sun sets. H. M.	Sun's dec. N °	Moon's place.	Moon rises. H. M.	Moon south. H. M.	High water. H. M.
1	G	Daybreak 2 26.	4 34	7 26	23 8	V	9 40	1 25	9 41
2	Mon	☉ near ♄. <i>Dusty.</i>	4 34	7 26	23 4	23	10 17	2 27	10 32
3	Tue	Earth in Aphelion.	4 34	7 26	22 59	♊	10 48	3 25	11 19
4	Wed	Independence.	4 35	7 25	22 55	22	11 13	4 17	ev. 9
5	Thu	☉ on equator.	4 35	7 25	22 50	♋	11 37	5 7	1 1
6	Fri	♂ near Mars.	4 36	7 24	22 44	20	morn.	5 54	1 55
7	Sat	Sheridan died 1816.	4 36	7 24	22 38	♌	0 2	6 41	2 50
8	G	☉ at ♊. <i>Dry.</i>	4 37	7 23	22 30	16	0 26	7 28	3 49
9	Mon	Brad. defeat 1755.	4 37	7 23	22 23	29	0 54	8 16	4 52
10	Tue	Noon at 0 4 58.	4 38	7 22	22 16	♍	1 28	9 7	5 58
11	Wed	J.Q. Adams b. 1767.	4 38	7 22	22 8	25	2 5	9 59	7 2
12	Thu	♀ inf. ♂ ☉. <i>Rain.</i>	4 39	7 21	22 0	II	2 53	10 52	7 58
13	Fri	Daybreak 2 39.	4 39	7 21	21 53	19	sets.	11 46	8 48
14	Sat	Venus in Leo. <i>and</i>	4 40	7 20	21 44	♎	8 24	ev. 37	9 30
15	G	6th Sun. aft. Trinity.	4 41	7 19	21 34	13	8 58	1 25	10 10
16	Mon	Noon at 0 5 42.	4 41	7 19	21 24	25	9 25	2 11	10 45
17	Tue	☉ near ♀. <i>foggy.</i>	4 42	7 18	21 14	♏	9 50	2 54	11 20
18	Wed	Venus south 3 6.	4 43	7 17	21 4	19	10 11	3 34	11 52
19	Thu	Daybreak 2 46.	4 43	7 17	20 54	♐	10 31	4 14	morn.
20	Fri	♄ south 2 25.	4 44	7 16	20 43	13	10 51	4 54	0 28
21	Sat	Venus at ♊. <i>Clear.</i>	4 45	7 15	20 32	25	11 12	5 35	1 4
22	G	Noon at 0 6 8.	4 46	7 14	20 19	♑	11 35	6 18	1 41
23	Mon	♀ greatest elong. E.	4 47	7 13	20 7	20	morn.	7 6	2 22
24	Tue	♀ south 3 3. <i>Hot.</i>	4 47	7 13	19 55	♒	0 4	7 58	3 12
25	Wed	St. James.	4 48	7 12	19 43	17	0 40	8 56	4 19
26	Thu	St. Anne. <i>Hotter.</i>	4 49	7 11	19 29	♓	1 26	9 59	5 25
27	Fri	Venus south 3 1.	4 50	7 10	19 15	16	2 26	11 4	6 40
28	Sat	Noon at 0 6 12.	4 51	7 9	19 1	♊	rises.	morn.	7 44
29	G	☉ in peri. <i>Hottest</i>	4 52	7 8	18 48	17	8 11	0 9	8 42
30	Mon	Dog Days begin.	4 53	7 7	18 34	♋	8 45	1 10	9 33
31	Tue	♀ in Leo. <i>Rain.</i>	4 54	7 6	18 19	17	9 15	2 7	10 22

8. AUGUST. Begins on Wednesday, has 31 days. 1855.

Moon's Phases.

	D.	H.	M.	
Last Quarter,	4	4	46	E.
New Moon,	12	1	58	E.
First Quarter,	20	3	39	E.
Full Moon,	27	8	14	M.

PROB. 16.—What is the distance in an air-line, between two points in Lat. 85° N. whose difference of longitude is 170° , the Earth's diameter being 7912.4 miles?

PROB. 17.—Required the surface and solidity, of a solid that will exactly fill the largest square hole cut centrally through a globe, whose diameter is 10 feet?

PROB. 18.—How far will a globe 4 feet

Day of Mon.	Day of Week.	Phenomena, Chronology, etc.	Sun rises. H. M.	Sun sets. H. M.	Sun's dec. N °	Moon's place.	Moon rises. H. M.	Moon south. H. M.	High water. H. M.
1	Wed	♂ gr. elon. W. <i>Pleas-</i>	4 55	7 5	18 4	☾	9 40	2 59	11 8
2	Thu	Daybreak 3 4. <i>ant</i>	4 56	7 4	17 49	16	10 5	3 49	11 54
3	Fri	Burr's Trial 1807.	4 57	7 3	17 34	30	10 29	4 37	ev. 42
4	Sat	Noon at 0 5 50. <i>with</i>	4 58	7 2	17 17	☾	10 57	5 24	1 25
5	G	☉ near Uranus. <i>a</i>	4 59	7 1	17 1	26	11 28	6 13	2 12
6	Mon	Transfiguration.	5 0	7 0	16 46	☾	morn.	7 4	3 2
7	Tue	Daybreak 3 14.	5 1	6 59	16 28	22	0 5	7 56	4 10
8	Wed	☉ highest. <i>shower</i>	5 2	6 58	16 11	☿	0 49	8 48	5 25
9	Thu	Moon east of Mars.	5 3	6 57	15 55	16	1 40	9 41	6 45
10	Fri	St. Lawrence.	5 4	6 56	15 38	28	2 37	10 33	7 49
11	Sat	♂ in ♄. <i>occasionally.</i>	5 6	6 54	15 19	☿	3 37	11 22	8 40
12	G	10th Sun. aft. Trin.	5 7	6 53	15 1	22	sets.	ev. 8	9 20
13	Mon	Daybreak 3 23.	5 8	6 52	14 44	☿	7 54	0 52	9 56
14	Tue	Mars in ☿. <i>Quite</i>	5 9	6 51	14 24	16	8 16	1 33	10 28
15	Wed	♂ in Aqua. <i>warm.</i>	5 10	6 50	14 6	28	8 36	2 13	10 58
16	Thu	Bat. Benning. 1777.	5 11	6 49	13 48	☿	8 56	2 53	11 27
17	Fri	♂ south 0 23.	5 13	6 47	13 28	22	9 16	3 33	11 55
18	Sat	☉ at ♄. <i>Cloudy</i>	5 14	6 46	13 9	☿	9 37	4 15	morn.
19	G	Daybreak 3 32	5 15	6 45	12 50	16	10 3	4 59	0 27
20	Mon	♂ in Capricorn. <i>and</i>	5 16	6 44	12 30	29	10 34	5 48	1 2
21	Tue	♂ 180° E. of Sun.	5 17	6 43	12 10	☿	11 15	6 42	1 39
22	Wed	Noon at 0 2 45.	5 19	6 41	11 51	26	morn.	7 41	2 24
23	Thu	☉ enters ♏. <i>looks</i>	5 20	6 40	11 29	♄	0 7	8 44	3 29
24	Fri	Daybreak 3 40.	5 21	6 39	11 9	25	1 12	9 48	4 51
25	Sat	Venus brightest.	5 22	6 38	10 49	☿	2 26	10 50	6 20
26	G	12th Sun. aft. Trin.	5 23	6 37	10 27	25	rises.	11 49	7 33
27	Mon	☉ in peri. <i>like rain.</i>	5 25	6 35	10 7	☿	7 12	morn.	8 32
28	Tue	St. Augustine.	5 26	6 34	9 46	26	7 39	0 44	9 21
29	Wed	John Bapt. behead.	5 27	6 33	9 24	☿	8 4	1 37	10 8
30	Thu	♂ so. 11 21. <i>Fair.</i>	5 29	6 31	9 3	25	8 29	2 27	10 49
31	Fri	☉ at its ascend. ♏.	5 30	6 30	8 42	☿	8 57	3 16	11 31

9. SEPTEMBER. Begins on Saturday, has 30 days. 1855.

Moon's Phases.

	D.	H.	M.	
Last Quarter,	3	3	29	M.
New Moon,	11	5	58	M.
First Quarter,	19	2	6	M.
Full Moon,	25	4	30	E.

in diameter, sink in water, it being $\frac{2}{3}$ as heavy?

PROB. 19.—A circular garden is enclosed with a wall, to which a horse is tied with a rope as long as the wall. If he can feed over 2 acres of land, how long is his rope, and what the diameter of garden?

PROB. 20.—A tree in falling, lodged against another tree. If its weight be 5 tons, and it leans at an angle of 45° , what

Day of Mon.	Day of Week.	Phenomena, Chronology, etc.	☉ Sun rises. H. M.	☉ Sun sets. H. M.	☉ Sun's dec. N °	☾ Moon's place.	☾ Moon rises. H. M.	☾ Moon south. H. M.	High water. H. M.
1	Sat	Daybreak 3 49.	5 31	6 29	8 19	13	9 27	4 7	0 11
2	G	♀ so. 1 58. <i>Warm.</i>	5 33	6 27	7 59	8	10 3	4 58	0 51
3	Mon	♂ south 11 3.	5 34	6 26	7 37	18	10 45	5 50	1 31
4	Tue	Noon at 11 58 58.	5 35	6 25	7 14	II	11 35	6 44	2 20
5	Wed	☉ highest. <i>Wet.</i>	5 36	6 24	6 52	13	morn.	7 37	3 27
6	Thu	La Fayette bo. 1757.	5 38	6 22	6 29	25	0 30	8 29	4 57
7	Fri	Daybreak 3 56.	5 39	6 21	6 7	☾	1 30	9 19	6 20
8	Sat	♀ stationary. <i>Fair.</i>	5 40	6 20	5 45	19	2 32	10 6	7 35
9	G	14th Sun. aft. Trin.	5 42	6 18	5 21	☾	3 33	10 51	8 22
10	Mon	Dog Days end.	5 43	6 17	4 59	13	sets.	11 33	9 1
11	Tue	Ba. Plattsburg 1814.	5 44	6 16	4 37	25	6 40	ev. 13	9 31
12	Wed	Moon near Venus.	5 46	6 14	4 13	☿	7 1	0 53	10 0
13	Thu	Daybreak 4 3. <i>Look</i>	5 47	6 13	3 51	19	7 20	1 32	10 30
14	Fri	♂ in Capricorn.	5 48	6 12	3 27	☿	7 41	2 14	10 56
15	Sat	Sur. of N. Y. 1776.	5 50	6 10	3 4	13	8 6	2 57	11 26
16	G	Noon at 11 54 52.	5 51	6 9	3 42	26	8 34	3 44	11 54
17	Mon	♀ near ♀. <i>for a</i>	5 52	6 8	2 18	☿	9 10	4 35	morn.
18	Tue	Venus south 0 50.	5 54	6 6	1 55	22	9 57	5 31	0 26
19	Wed	Daybreak 4 10.	5 55	6 5	1 32	♀	10 56	6 30	1 4
20	Thu	Saturn south 6 3.	5 56	6 4	1 8	19	morn.	7 32	1 50
21	Fri	St. Matthew. <i>storm.</i>	5 58	6 2	0 45	☿	0 2	8 33	2 58
22	Sat	Noon at 11 52 45.	5 59	6 1	N. 21	19	1 20	9 32	4 34
23	G	16th Sun. aft. Trin.	6 0	6 0	S. 1	☿	2 40	10 28	6 14
24	Mon	Moon in perigee.	6 2	5 58	0 25	19	4 0	11 21	7 25
25	Tue	♀ in Aphelion.	6 3	5 57	0 49	☿	rises.	morn.	8 17
26	Wed	Daybreak 4 18.	6 4	5 56	1 12	19	6 28	0 12	9 0
27	Thu	☉ at ♄. <i>Windy.</i>	6 6	5 54	1 36	☿	6 54	1 3	9 42
28	Fri	Noon at 11 50 42.	6 7	5 53	1 59	17	7 24	1 54	10 22
29	Sat	Michaelmas Day.	6 8	5 52	2 22	8	7 58	2 47	11 2
30	G	St. Jerome.	6 10	5 50	2 46	14	8 36	3 40	11 41

QUESTION 4.—What is the value of x , when $\sqrt{x - \frac{1}{x}} + \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{x}} = x$?

10. OCTOBER. Begins on Monday, has 31 days. 1855.

Moon's Phases.

	D.	H.	M.	
Last Quarter,	2	6	10	E.
New Moon,	10	10	30	E.
First Quarter,	18	10	43	M.
Full Moon,	25	2	32	M.

will be the pressure against the stump, and the standing tree?

PROB. 21.—A conical wine-glass 12 inches deep and 10 inches in diameter, is $\frac{1}{4}$ full of water. How large a ball may be dropped in, and be just covered?

PROB. 22.—If 100 cattle cost \$100, and some \$10, some \$1, and some $\frac{1}{2}$ a piece, how many of each where there?

Day of Mon.	Day of Week.	Phenomena, Chronology, etc.	☉ Sun rises. H. M.	☉ Sun sets. H. M.	☉ Sun's dec. S. °	☾ Moon's place.	☾ Moon rises. H. M.	☾ Moon south. H. M.	High water. H. M.
1	Mon	Daybreak 4 25.	6 11	5 49	3 9	27	9 35	4 35	ev. 18
2	Tue	Andre execu. 1780.	6 12	5 48	3 33	II	10 19	5 30	0 59
3	Wed	♀ in ♍. <i>Colder.</i>	6 14	5 46	3 56	22	11 20	6 24	1 49
4	Thu	Bat. German. 1777.	6 15	5 45	4 18	☾	morn.	7 15	2 54
5	Fri	♄ enters ♏. <i>Storms.</i>	6 16	5 44	4 43	16	0 23	8 3	4 28
6	Sat	☉ apo. ☉ near ♂.	6 18	5 42	5 5	28	1 25	8 48	6 0
7	G	Daybreak 4 32.	6 19	5 41	5 28	☾	2 25	9 31	7 9
8	Mon	♄ south 8 34.	6 20	5 40	5 52	21	3 27	10 12	7 52
9	Tue	Pulaski died 1779.	6 22	5 38	6 14	14	4 26	10 52	8 28
10	Wed	Noon at 11 47 6.	6 23	5 37	6 37	16	sets.	11 32	8 58
11	Thu	♀ gr. elong. E. <i>Wet</i>	6 24	5 36	6 59	28	5 48	ev. 13	9 26
12	Fri	America dis. 1492.	6 26	5 34	7 22	☾	6 12	0 56	9 53
13	Sat	Daybreak 4 38.	6 27	5 33	7 45	23	6 35	1 42	10 25
14	G	19th Sun. aft. Trin.	6 28	5 32	8 7	14	7 10	2 32	10 54
15	Mon	♂ near Regulus. <i>and</i>	6 30	5 30	8 29	19	7 54	3 26	11 26
16	Tue	Noon at 11 45 41.	6 31	5 29	8 52	7	8 47	4 24	morn.
17	Wed	Burgoyne sur. 1777.	6 33	5 28	9 13	16	9 51	5 23	0 3
18	Thu	St. Luke.	6 34	5 26	9 36	30	11 3	6 23	0 45
19	Fri	Cornwallis sur. 1781.	6 35	5 25	9 58	☾	morn.	7 21	1 36
20	Sat	Saturn in Taurus.	6 36	5 24	10 19	28	0 20	8 16	2 50
21	G	♀ in Leo. <i>muddy.</i>	6 38	5 22	10 41	☾	1 36	9 8	4 30
22	Mon	Noon at 11 44 36.	6 39	5 21	11 2	28	2 52	9 59	6 2
23	Tue	Sun enters Libra.	6 40	5 20	11 23	☾	4 8	10 49	7 4
24	Wed	Moon eclipsed, visi.	6 41	5 19	11 45	27	rises.	11 39	7 57
25	Thu	Daybreak 4 50.	6 43	5 17	12 5	☾	5 18	morn.	8 34
26	Fri	☉ east of ♄. <i>Fair.</i>	6 44	5 16	12 25	25	5 52	0 31	9 17
27	Sat	♂ east of Regulus.	6 45	5 15	12 47	☾	6 29	1 25	9 56
28	G	21st Sun. aft. Trin.	6 46	5 14	13 6	22	7 15	2 21	10 35
29	Mon	☉ highest. <i>Cloudy.</i>	6 48	5 12	13 26	II	8 7	3 17	11 14
30	Tue	J. Adams bo. 1735.	6 49	5 11	13 47	18	9 17	4 13	11 54
31	Wed	♀ at the equinox.	6 50	5 10	14 5	30	10 10	5 7	ev. 36

11. NOVEMBER. Begins on Thursday, has 30 days. 1855.

Moon's Phases.

	D.	H.	M.	
Last Quarter,	1	0	22	E.
New Moon,	9	2	36	E.
First Quarter,	16	6	19	E.
Full Moon,	23	2	56	E.

PROB. 23.—A bullet discharged at an angle of 30°, struck the ground in 20 seconds. With what velocity did it leave the gun, how high did it go, and how far?

PROB. 24.—A and B, with C, half of the time, can do a piece of work in 5½ days; B and C, with D half of the time can do it in 6 days; C and D, with A half of the time, can do it in 7 days; D and A, with B half of the time, can do it in 8 days. In

Day of Mon.	Day of Week.	Phenomena, Chronology, etc.	Sun rises. H. M.	Sun sets. H. M.	Sun's dec. S. °	Moon's place.	Moon rises. H. M.	Moon south. H. M.	High water. H. M.
1	Thu	Daybreak 4 57.	6 51	5 9	14 25	☾	11 13	5 57	1 24
2	Fri	♀ so. 9 19. <i>Cold</i>	6 53	5 7	14 45	24	morn.	6 44	2 23
3	Sat	☉ apo. ♀ Inf. ♂ ☉.	6 54	5 6	15 3	☾	0 14	7 27	3 48
4	G	Noon at 11 43 43.	6 55	5 5	15 22	18	1 15	8 9	5 11
5	Mon	☉ near ♀. <i>nights</i>	6 56	5 4	15 41	30	2 15	8 49	6 19
6	Tue	♀ brightest. <i>and</i>	6 57	5 3	15 59	☿	3 15	9 29	7 11
7	Wed	Daybreak 5 4.	6 58	5 2	16 16	24	4 16	10 9	7 48
8	Thu	☉ at ♄. <i>cold dews</i>	7 0	5 0	16 35	☾	5 24	10 52	8 21
9	Fri	☉ eclip. vis. <i>Frost.</i>	7 1	4 59	16 52	19	sets.	11 37	8 51
10	Sat	Milton died 1674.	7 2	4 58	17 8	☿	5 11	ev. 27	9 26
11	G	23d Sun. aft. Trin.	7 3	4 57	17 25	15	5 52	1 21	9 57
12	Mon	♀ station. <i>perhaps</i>	7 4	4 56	17 42	29	6 42	2 18	10 32
13	Tue	Daybreak 5 10.	7 5	4 55	17 58	♄	7 44	3 18	11 10
14	Wed	♄ in Capri. <i>rain</i>	7 6	4 54	18 13	26	8 54	4 18	11 51
15	Thu	Saturn in Taurus.	7 7	4 53	18 29	☿	10 9	5 16	morn.
16	Fri	Boston T Party '73.	7 8	4 52	18 45	25	11 23	6 11	0 37
17	Sat	Jupiter south 6 2.	7 9	4 51	18 59	☿	morn.	7 2	1 34
18	G	Mars south 7 26.	7 10	4 50	19 13	23	0 38	7 52	2 46
19	Mon	Daybreak 5 15.	7 11	4 49	19 28	☿	1 51	8 40	4 12
20	Tue	☉ on equa. <i>Smoky</i>	7 12	4 48	19 42	21	3 3	9 28	5 32
21	Wed	☉ at ♄. <i>and warm</i>	7 13	4 47	19 56	☿	4 16	10 18	6 33
22	Thu	Noon at 11 46 17.	7 14	4 46	20 8	20	5 29	11 10	7 24
23	Fri	St. Clement.	7 15	4 45	20 21	☿	rises.	morn.	8 12
24	Sat	Mars in Leo. <i>Fair</i>	7 15	4 45	20 34	17	5 3	0 5	8 56
25	G	25th Sun. aft. Trin.	7 16	4 44	20 46	30	5 53	1 2	9 36
26	Mon	Venus N. of Spica.	7 17	4 43	20 58	☿	6 52	1 59	10 18
27	Tue	♄ south 5 26. <i>and</i>	7 18	4 42	21 8	26	7 55	2 55	10 57
28	Wed	Baron Stuben d. '94.	7 19	4 41	21 18	☾	8 59	3 48	11 37
29	Thu	Mars south 7 4.	7 19	4 41	21 29	20	10 2	4 36	ev. 19
30	Fri	St. Andrew. <i>warm.</i>	7 20	4 40	21 40	☿	11 2	5 22	1 3

QUESTION 5.—What is the value of x when, $x^4 - 12x^3 + 44x^2 - 48x = 9$?

12. DECEMBER. Begins on Saturday, has 31 days. 1855.

Moon's Phases.

	D.	H.	M.
Last Quarter,	1	9	16 M.
New Moon,	9	5	22 M.
First Quarter,	16	2	1 M.
Full Moon,	23	5	43 M.
Last Quarter,	31	7	9 M.

what time can each do it alone, and in what time, all working together?

PROB. 25.—Three sons, whose ages are 8, 10 and 12 years are to share \$16,000, so that the parts of each, when placed at 7 per cent. compound interest, shall all be equal when each is 21 years old. What is the share of each?

PROB. 26.—Given $x^4 - 6x^3 + 13x^2 - 12x = 5$ to find x .

Day of Mon.	Day of Week.	Phenomena, Chronology, etc.	☉ Sun rises. H. M.	☉ Sun sets. H. M.	☉ Sun's dec. S. ° '	☾ Moon's place.	☾ Moon rises. H. M.	☾ Moon south. H. M.	High water. H. M.
1	Sat	Daybreak 5 27.	7 21	4 39	21 49	14	morn.	6 4	1 50
2	G	Advent Sunday.	7 21	4 39	21 59	22	0 3	6 44	2 48
3	Mon	☉ east of ♄. <i>Freezes</i>	7 22	4 38	22 6	☿	1 2	7 24	4 1
4	Tue	Noon at 11 50 22.	7 23	4 37	22 15	20	2 2	8 4	5 8
5	Wed	☉ at ♄. <i>up very</i>	7 23	4 37	22 23	☿	3 4	8 45	6 6
6	Thu	Van Buren bo. 1782.	7 24	4 36	22 30	15	3 59	9 20	6 59
7	Fri	Daybreak 5 33.	7 24	4 36	22 38	28	5 16	10 17	7 39
8	Sat	☉ near ♀. <i>fast.</i>	7 25	4 35	22 45	☿	sets.	11 10	8 19
9	G	2d Sun. in Advent.	7 25	4 35	22 51	25	4 26	ev. 7	8 58
10	Mon	Noon at 11 52 58.	7 25	4 35	22 56	♄	5 33	1 8	9 40
11	Tue	♀ 46° 49' W. of ☉.	7 26	4 34	23 0	23	6 37	2 10	10 21
12	Wed	♀ at ♄. <i>Snow or</i>	7 26	4 34	23 5	☿	7 57	3 10	11 4
13	Thu	Daybreak 5 37. <i>cold</i>	7 26	4 34	23 9	21	9 14	4 7	11 49
14	Fri	Washington d. 1799.	7 27	4 33	23 13	☿	10 20	5 0	morn.
15	Sat	♀ in periheli. <i>rain.</i>	7 27	4 33	23 17	20	11 42	4 50	0 39
16	G	Gr. fire N. Y. 1835.	7 27	4 33	23 20	☿	morn.	6 37	1 34
17	Mon	♀ E. Spica. <i>Cloudy.</i>	7 27	4 33	23 22	18	0 53	7 24	2 33
18	Tue	☉ at her ♄. <i>Windy.</i>	7 28	4 32	23 24	☿	2 4	8 12	3 40
19	Wed	Daybreak 5 41.	7 28	4 32	23 25	15	3 15	9 2	4 47
20	Thu	Mars south 6 20.	7 28	4 32	23 26	29	4 27	9 55	5 55
21	Fri	♀ in ☿. <i>Sleighting</i>	7 28	4 32	23 27	☿	5 37	10 50	6 57
22	Sat	Noon at 11 58 47.	7 28	4 32	23 27	25	rises.	11 46	7 48
23	G	4th Sun. in Advent.	7 28	4 32	23 27	☿	4 38	morn.	8 39
24	Mon	♂ on equa. <i>perhaps</i>	7 28	4 32	23 26	21	5 39	0 43	9 26
25	Tue	Christmas. <i>bad</i>	7 28	4 32	23 24	☿	6 44	1 37	10 7
26	Wed	St. Stephen.	7 27	4 33	23 23	16	7 48	2 28	10 48
27	Thu	St. John. <i>going.</i>	7 27	4 33	23 20	28	8 51	3 15	11 27
28	Fri	Innocents.	7 27	4 33	23 18	☿	9 51	3 59	ev. 3
29	Sat	☉ in apogee. <i>Fair.</i>	7 27	4 33	23 14	22	10 50	4 40	0 41
30	G	Moon farthest south.	7 27	4 33	23 11	☿	11 50	5 19	1 19
31	Mon	Last day of the year.	7 26	4 34	23 7	15	morn.	5 58	2 1

HERSCHEL'S WEATHER TABLE.

17

For foretelling the Weather, through all the Lunations of each Year, for ever.

This table and the accompanying remarks are the result of many years' actual observation, the whole being constructed on a due consideration of the attraction of the sun and moon, in their several positions respecting the earth, and will by simple inspection show the observer what kind of weather will most probably follow the entrance of the moon into any of its quarters, and that so near the truth as to be seldom or never found to fail.

If the new moon, the first quarter, the full moon or last quarter happens	IN SUMMER.	IN WINTER.
Between midnight and 2 in the morning.	{ Fair.	{ Hard frost, unless the wind is S. or W.
— 2 and 4, morning,	Cold, w'h freq't show'rs.	Snowy and Stormy.
— 4 and 6, "	Rain.	Rain.
— 6 and 8, "	Wind and Rain	Stormy.
— 8 and 10, "	Changeable.	{ Cold rain, if the wind be W., snow if E.
— 10 and 12, "	Frequent showers.	{ Cold, and high wind.
At 12 o'clock at noon, and 2 P.M.,	{ Very rainy.	Snow or rain.
Between 2 and 4 P.M.	Changeable.	Fair and mild.
— 4 and 6, "	Fair.	Fair.
8, "	{ Fair, if wind N. W., Rainy, if S. or S. W.	{ Fair and frosty, if the wind is N. or N. E. Rain or snow, if S. or S. W.
— 8 and 10, "	Ditto.	Ditto.
— 10 and midnight.	Fair.	Fair and frosty.

OBSERVATIONS.—1. The nearer the time of the moon's change, first quarter, full, and last quarter, are to *midnight*, the fairer will the weather be during the seven days following.

2. The space for this calculation occupies from ten at night till two next morning.

3. The nearer to *mid-day*, or *noon*, the phases of the moon happen, the more foul or wet weather may be expected during the next seven days.

4. The space for this calculation occupies from ten in the forenoon to two in the afternoon. These observations refer principally to the summer, though they affect spring and autumn nearly in the same ratio.

5. The moon's change, first quarter, full, and last quarter, happening during six of the afternoon hours, *i. e.* from four to ten, may be followed by fair weather; but this is mostly dependent on the *wind*, as is noted in the table.

6. Though the weather, from a variety of irregular causes, is more uncertain in the latter part of autumn, the whole of winter, and the beginning of spring, yet, in the main, the above observations will apply to those periods also.

7. To prognosticate correctly, especially in those cases where the *wind* is concerned, the observer should be within sight of a good *vane*, where the four cardinal points of the heavens are correctly placed.

The above Table was originally formed by Dr. Herschel, and is now published with some alterations, founded on the experience of Dr. Adam Clarke.

WINDS.—The approach of high winds may be anticipated from these general prognostics: When cattle appear frisky, and toss their heads and jump; when geese attempt to fly, or distend and flap their wings; when sheep leap and play, boxing each other; when pigs squeal and carry straw in their mouths; when the cat scratches a tree or post; when pigeons clap their wings smartly behind their backs in flying; when crows mount in the air and perform somersets, making at the same time a garrulous noise; when swallows fly on one side of trees, because the flies take the leeward side for safety against the wind; when magpies collect in small companies, and set up a chattering noise.

SOLUTIONS OF THE PROBLEMS FOR 1854.

PROBLEM 1.—5 bushels is 9-10ths, $\therefore$ 10-10ths=50-9ths=5 5-9ths bushels. *Answer.*

PROB. 2.—Let x =a side of the required cube *outside*, and y =a side of the same *inside*, then $x^3 - y^3 = 64 = 4^3$; add $x - y = 1$ -3rd, whence x will equal $\sqrt[6]{6911+1} = 8$ -1-609 inches; and $y = 7$ -83276 inches. Hence the cube must be 8'16509 inches square.

PROB. 3.—A body falls 16 1-12th feet per second near the earth's surface, and at 35,000 miles from the centre, it will fall $\frac{(4000)^2 \times 16 \frac{1}{12}}{(35000)^2} = \frac{772}{3675}$ of a foot in 1 second, and in 1 hour=3.600 seconds, it will move $(3600)^2 \times \frac{772}{3675}$ feet, or $515 \frac{3015}{4851}$ miles.

PROB. 4.—The strength of rectangular horizontal beams vary as the product of the squares of their depth, into their width, and hence the strength of the board in the first case is expressed by $1 \times 1 \times 10 = 10$, and in the other case by $10 \times 10 \times 1 = 100$, and hence it is 10 times stronger in the latter case.

PROB. 5.— $\left(\frac{219+100-1}{2}\right)^2 + 219 = 25^2 500$. *Answer.*

PROB. 6.—Diameter of the globe = $\frac{5 \times 6 \times 2}{(5 + \sqrt{5 \times 5 + 6 \times 6 \times 4})} = 3$ 1-3rd inches.

PROB. 7.—This is a case of *indeterminate analysis*, and cannot be explained here. *Answer* 301.

PROB. 8.—Let x =the number, then $x^3 - 27$ ths= $x^2 - 4$ ths, and hence $x = 27$ -4ths, or 6 3-4ths. *Answer.*

PROB. 9.— $100(100+1) \times 2 \times 100 + 1 \times 1 - 6$ th=348 350. *Answer.*

PROB. 10.—This problem is too complicated for the room we have. The answer is 0'4940291665, of the earth's surface, being a little less than half.

PROB. 11.—The solid area of the topmost inch of the candle being 1, then the solidity of each successive section of an inch each, is 7, 19, 37, 61, 91, 127, 169, 217, 271, 331, and 397. The sum of all is 1,728. Hence, the candle will last 1728×10 minutes, or 12 days. The burning of the first inch being 1-6th of an hour, then the time for each is 1-6th h.; 7-6ths=1 1-6th h.; 19-6ths=3 1-6th h.; 37-6ths=6 1-16th h.; 10 1-6th h.; 15 1-6th h.; 21 1-6th h.; 28 1-6th h.; 36 1-6th h.; 45 1-6th h.; 55 1-6th h.; and 66 1-6th h.

PROB. 12.—Put the fractions into improper fractions, and place the numerators and denominators as follows: $\frac{27 \times 785 \times 7 \times 896 \times 77 \times 5 \times 8 \times 3 \times 1 \times 9}{1 \times 9 \times 8 \times 11 \times 3 \times 189 \times 785 \times 7 \times 128 \times 70} = \frac{1}{2}$. *Answer.*

PROB. 13. $\frac{21 \times 20 \times 19 \times 18 \times 17 \times 16 \times 15 \times 14 \times 13 \times 12 \times 11}{1 \times 2 \times 3 \times 4 \times 5 \times 6 \times 7 \times 8 \times 9 \times 10 \times 11} = 352$ -716 cents. *Answer.*

PROB. 14.—The first term is $\frac{3}{2}$, and the ratio is $\frac{2}{3}$. Hence, the sum, the last term being regarded=0, is $\frac{\frac{3}{2} \times 2}{3 \times (\frac{2}{3} - 1)} = \frac{4}{3} = 1\frac{1}{3}$. *Answer.*

PROB. 15.—The arc of a great circle intercepted by meridians at New York and San Francisco, is the air-line required. This line, by Spherical Trigonometry, is found to be 37° 8' 54" 8 long. A degree being 6905 miles, the required distance is 2565107757 miles. *Answer.*

PROB. 16.— $\frac{2}{3}$ of $2 = \frac{4}{3}$ pence; 1 cent= $\frac{24}{25}$ of a penny; 3 cents= $\frac{72}{25}$ pence. Now, $\frac{4}{3} + \frac{72}{25} = \frac{25}{54}$. *Answer.*

PROB. 17.—The sun's declination at the time of setting must be 10°+33' 51" south. This is obtained Oct. 20th, at 10 o'clock 17 m 37 sec, evening, mean time at Washington. It will not rise after this until Feb. 21st, 0 h. 33 m. evening in 1855.

PROB. 18.—At $\frac{1}{2}$ its length from the wide end, or 8 inches.

PROB. 19.—A's and B's shares are as $\frac{1}{2} : \frac{1}{4}$, or as 4 to 3. They also are to share C's part in the same ratio; and hence they share the whole in that ratio. Now, as 4+3:4 :: 100000 : \$57142 6-7ths=A's part. Hence, B's=\$42857 1-6th. *Answer.*

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.—Mr. William D. Burros, of Middle Hope, Orange Co., N. Y., has sent us correct solutions of Problems 1, 4, 8, 9, 11, 12, 14, 16, 19, 20, 21, 22 and 24.

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Mr. H. B. Waterman, of Minnesota City, Min., has sent correct solutions of Problems 8, 19, 21 and 22.

T. G., of Nyack, N. Y., has sent us the correct answers to Problems 1, 9 and 19.

Mr. George W. Hill, of Clarkstown, Rockland Co., N. Y., has sent us correct solutions of all the Problems.

Dundee, N. Y., May 10th, 1854.

CALCULATOR.

N.B.—Not having sufficient space to give the solutions to all the Problems, we omit those after Problem 19.—Printer.

THE NEW RATES OF POSTAGE, SEPTEMBER, 1852.

Letters of half an ounce, 3000 miles, 3 cents, if prepaid; 5 cents, if not prepaid, and double for over 3000 miles. Each fractional part over counts a half ounce.

Weekly newspapers (one copy only), sent to actual subscribers within the county where printed and published, go free.

Quarterly Rates of Postage, when paid in advance, on Newspapers and Periodicals sent from the office of publication to actual subscribers.

	Daily.	Six times a week.	Tri-Weekly.	Semi-Weekly.	Weekly.	Semi-Monthly.	Monthly.
	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
Newspapers and Periodicals not exceeding 1½ oz. in weight, when circulated in the State where published	22½	10½	9½	6½	3½	1½	¾
Newspapers and Periodicals of the weight of 3 oz. and under, sent to any part of the United States.....	45½	39	10½	18	6½	3	1½
Over 3 and not over 4 ounces.....	91	78	39	26	13	6	3
Over 4 and not over 5 ounces.....	1 36½	1 17	58½	39	19½	12	4½
Over 5 and not over 6 ounces.....	1 82	1 56	78	52	26	12	6
Over 6 and not over 7 ounces.....	2 27½	1 95	97½	65	32½	15	7½
Over 7 and not over 8 ounces.....	2 73	2 34	1 17	78	39	18	9

POSTAGE ON PRINTED MATTER.

Newspapers, periodicals, unsealed circulars, or other article of printed matter, (except books,) when sent to any part of the United States—3 oz. or under, 1c.; 3 to 4, 2c.; 4 to 5, 3c.; 5 to 6, 4c.; 6 to 7, 5c.; 7 to 8, 6c.

Books, bound or unbound, not weighing over 4 lbs., for any distance under 3000 miles, prepaid—1 oz. or under, 1c.; 1 to 2, 2c.; 2 to 3, 3c.; 3 to 4, 4c.; 4 to 5, 5c.; 5 to 6, 6c.; 6 to 7, 7c.; 7 to 8, 8c.

For any distance over 3000 miles, prepaid—1 oz. or under, 2c.; 1 to 2, 4c.; 2 to 3, 6c.; 3 to 4, 8c.; 4 to 5, 10c.; 5 to 6, 12c.; 6 to 7, 14c.; 7 to 8, 16c.

Transient newspapers, periodicals, &c., sent to any part of the United States, *not* prepaid—3 oz. or under, 2c.; 3 to 4, 4c.; 4 to 5, 6c.; 5 to 6, 8c.; 6 to 7, 10c.; 7 to 8, 12c.

Bills and receipts for payments of moneys for newspapers may be enclosed in subscribers' papers.

Exchanges between newspaper-publishers, for one copy from each office, free.

Newspapers, &c., to be so enclosed that the character can be determined without removing the wrapper; to have nothing written or printed on the paper or wrapper beyond the direction, and to contain no enclosure other than the bills or receipts mentioned. Pay all postage on your own business, and to editors; and sign your name, and also direct all letters, &c., sent by mail, plainly.

DISTRIBUTION OF WEALTH IN THE UNITED STATES.

The census returns exhibit the fact that the wealth of the Union is nearly equally distributed throughout the States. The average for each inhabitant of the States is \$356. The distribution is as follows: Alabama, \$332; Arkansas, 215; Connecticut, 475; California, 239; Delaware, 260; Florida, 475; Georgia, 640; Illinois, 184; Iowa, 123; Indiana, 205; Kentucky, 391; Louisiana, 857; Maine, 211; Mississippi, 732; Massachusetts, 577; Maryland, 450; North Carolina, 391; New Hampshire, 326; New York, 316; New Jersey, 475; Ohio, 255; Oregon Territory, 381; Pennsylvania, 313; Rhode Island, 546; South Carolina, 1017; Texas, 341; Tennessee, 254; Vermont, 294; Virginia, 411; Wisconsin, 138.

THE POPULATION CENTRE OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Centre of the Republic, according to a Cincinnati writer of the *Times*, is just west of the Ohio river, in Ohio. Dr. Patterson, of Philadelphia, calculated the centre. In 1790 the centre was near the line of New York and Adams County, Pennsylvania. Then it passed into the edge of Virginia, bending towards the south, then ascended north into Pennsylvania. In 1840, it was a little east of Marietta, Ohio; and in 1850 a little west of the Ohio.

RELIGIOUS CLASSIFICATION OF THE WORLD.

A recent classification of the inhabitants of the world, in regard to religion, gives the following results: Christians, 286,000,000; Jews, 5,500,000; Mahometans, 116,000,000; Idolators, 484,000,000. The Idolators are thus classified: Buddhists, 245,000,000; Brahmanists, 133,000,000; Pagans, 106,000,000.

OUR COUNTRY.

IN 1792, the corner stone of our present Capitol at Washington was laid. At that time General Washington, in whose honor the new seat of government was named, officiated. Sixty years afterwards, viz., on the 4th of July, 1852, the corner stone of an extension of the buildings was laid; and the Secretary of State made an address, in the course of which he presented a sketch of the comparative condition of our country at the two periods:

Then we had fifteen States, now we have thirty-one.

Then our population was three millions, now it is twenty-three millions.

Then Boston had eighteen thousand people, now it has one hundred and thirty-six thousand.

New-York had thirty thousand, now it has five hundred thousand.

Then our imports were thirty-one millions, now they are one hundred and seventy-eight millions.

The area of our territory was then eight hundred thousand miles, now it is three million three hundred thousand.

Then we had no railroad, now we have four thousand miles of it.

Then we had two hundred post-offices, now we have twenty-one thousand.

Our revenue from postage was one hundred thousand dollars, now it is five millions five hundred thousand dollars.

These are only a few facts going to show the rapid growth of our country; and what we and our children have to do to secure the continuance of its prosperity, is to love, fear and obey the God of our fathers; to avoid intemperance, pride, contention, and greediness of gain, and cherish in all our hearts a true patriotism, and a just sense of obligation to those that shall come after us.

POPULATION OF PRINCIPAL CITIES IN THE UNITED STATES.

Cities.	Popul'n of 1840.	Popul'n of 1850.	Ratio of increase.	Cities.	Popul'n of 1840.	Popul'n of 1850.	Ratio of increase.
Portland,	15,218	20,815	36.77	Paterson,	7,596	11,338	49.26
Boston, Mass.,	93,343	136,871	46.56	New-Brunswick,	8,663	13,387	54.53
Lowell,	20,796	33,383	60.52	Philadelphia city, Pa.,	93,665	121,376	29.58
Springfield,	10,985	11,766	7.1	Philadelphia county,			
Providence, R. I.,	23,171	41,512	79.18	exclusive of the city,	164,372	287,286	74.83
New-Haven, Conn.	12,960	20,345	56.98	Pittsburgh,	21,115	46,601	120.7
Hartford,	9,468	13,555	43.16	Baltimore, Md.,	102,313	169,054	65.23
New-York city,	312,710	515,507	64.83	Washington, D. C.,	23,364	40,061	71.2
Brooklyn,	36,233	96,838	167.26	Richmond, Va.,	29,153	27,432	36.36
Albany,	33,721	50,763	50.53	Norfolk,	10,920	14,326	31.19
Buffalo,	18,213	42,261	132.03	Charleston, S. C.,	29,261	42,985	46.9
Rochester,	20,191	36,403	80.29	Savannah, Ga.,	11,214	16,060	43.21
Williamsburg,	5,094	30,780	504.24	Mobile, Ala.,	12,672	20,513	61.87
Troy,	19,334	28,785	48.88	New-Orleans, La.,	102,193	119,461	16.89
Syracuse,	—	22,271	—	Louisville, Ky.,	21,210	43,196	103.65
Utica,	12,782	17,565	37.41	Cincinnati, O.,	40,338	115,436	149.11
Poughkeepsie,	10,006	13,944	39.3	Columbus,	6,048	17,833	195.68
Lockport,	9,125	12,323	35.04	Cleveland,	6,071	17,034	180.57
Oswego,	4,665	12,205	161.63	Chicago, Ill.,	4,470	29,963	570.31
Newburgh,	8,933	11,415	27.78	Detroit, Mich.,	9,102	21,019	130.92
Kingston,	5,824	10,233	75.7	St. Louis, Mo.,	16,469	77,860	372.76
Newark, N. J.,	17,290	38,894	124.95	Milwaukie, Wis.,	1,712	20,061	1071.78

NEW YORK STATE COURTS.

The Judiciary of the State of New York, by the new Constitution, consists of a Court for the Trial of Impeachments; the Court of Appeals; the Supreme and Circuit Courts; County or Surrogate's Court for each county in the State, except the City and County of New York; and the Criminal Courts; also, such inferior local Courts as the Legislature may establish. By the new Judiciary act, the Superior Court in the City of New York, consisting of six Judges—and the Court of Common Pleas in the same, consisting of three Judges—are continued as under the old Constitution. The Judges in all the Courts of the State are now elected by the people.

1. **COURT FOR THE TRIAL OF IMPEACHMENTS.**—This Court is composed of the President of the Senate—the Senators, or the major part of them—and the Judges of the Court of Appeals. It is a Court of Record—and when summoned, meets at Albany. If the Governor is impeached, the Lieut. Governor cannot act as a member of the Court. Two-thirds of the members present must concur for conviction. The judgment of the Courts extends only to removal from or disqualification for office.

2. **THE COURT OF APPEALS.**—This Court has full power to correct and reverse all proceedings and decisions of the Supreme Court, or of the old Supreme Court and Court of Chancery. It is composed of eight Judges—four of whom are elected by the people at large, and four are selected from the Judges of the Supreme Court. Every cause must be decided within the year in which it is argued. Four terms must be held each year.

3. **THE SUPREME AND CIRCUIT COURTS.**—The Supreme Court has general jurisdiction in law and equity, and power to review judgments of the County Courts, and of the old Courts of Common Pleas. It consists of four Judges for each of the eight judicial districts into which the State is divided. Every County has each year at least one special term, and two circuits.

4. **COUNTY OR SURROGATES' COURTS.**—The County Courts are held by a County Judge and two Associate Justices; and have a jurisdiction concurrent with that of the Supreme Court in civil cases within their respective counties. They have also equity jurisdiction in certain cases provided for by statute; and from time to time sit as a Court of Sessions for the trial of criminal causes.

THE SURROGATES' COURTS [having the probate of all wills of real as well as personal estate—the control of executors and administrators—and the charge of infants' estates,] are held by the County Judge in counties having less than forty thousand inhabitants. In counties having more than that population, the election of a separate officer to perform the duties of Surrogate is provided for by law.

5. **CRIMINAL COURTS.**—These are the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and the Court of Sessions. The Courts of Oyer and Terminer in each County, except in the City of New York, are composed of a Justice of the Supreme Court who presides, the County Judge, and the two Justices of the Peace chosen members of the Court of Sessions. These Courts are all held at the same time and place at which the Circuit Courts are held. Courts of Session are composed of the County Judge and two Justices of the Peace.

ORIGIN, NATURE, &c. OF THE PLEIADES.

The Pleiades, according to fable, were the seven daughters of Atlas and the nymph Peione, who were turned into stars, with their sisters the Hyades, on account of their amiable virtues and mutual affection.

Thus we everywhere find that the ancients, with all their barbarism and idolatry, entertained the belief that unblemished virtue and a meritorious life would meet their reward in the sky. Thus Virgil represents Magnus Apollo as bending from the sky to address the youth Julus:

"Go on, spotless boy, in the paths of virtue,—it is the way to the stars; offspring of the gods thyself, so shalt thou become the father of gods."

The names of the Pleiades are Alcione, Merone, Maia, Electra, Tayeta, Sterope, and Celeno. Merone was the only one who married a mortal, and on that account her star is dim among her sisters. Although but six of these stars are visible to the naked eye, yet Dr. Hook informs us that with a twelve-foot telescope he saw 78 stars; and Rheita affirms that he counted 200 in this small cluster.

The Pleiades, or, as they are more familiarly termed, *the seven stars*, are sometimes called *Virgilias*, or the "Virgins of Spring"; because the sun enters this cluster in the "season of blossoms," the sun with the seven stars being the sole cause of blossoms, about the 18th of May. He who made them alludes to this circumstance when he demands of Job, "Canst thou bind the sweet influences of the Pleiades?" &c.—Job 38: 31.

VELOCITY OF LIGHTNING.

The flash of zig-zag and sheet-lightning does not last for more than one-thousandth of a second; but a less duration in passing than one-millionth part of a second is attributed to the light of electricity of high tension. In comparison with this velocity, the most rapid artificial motion that can be produced appears repose. This has been exemplified by Prof. Wheatstone in a very beautiful experiment. A wheel, made to revolve with such celerity as to render its spokes distinct, as if at rest, when illuminated by a flash of lightning, because the flash has come and gone before the wheel has had time to make a perceptible advance. The color of lightning is variously orange, white, and blue verging to violet. Its hue appears to depend on the intensity of electricity and height in the atmosphere. The more electricity there is in passing through the air in a given time, the whiter and more dazzling is the light. Violet and blue-colored lightnings are observed to be discharged from storm clouds high in the atmosphere, where the air is rarefied; and analogously, the electric spark, made to pass through the receiver of an air-pump, exhibits a blue or violet light in proportion as the vacuum is complete.

HOW TO ACT IN THUNDER-STORMS.

At the season of the year when we are visited with thunder storms, it is perhaps our duty to warn parties from sheltering under trees of hard wood, which generally attract the electric fluid. Soft wood is not so dangerous, and, indeed, the beech-tree is said to be a non-conductor of lightning. So notorious is this fact, that the Indians whenever the sky wears the appearance of a thunder storm, leave their pursuits, and take refuge under the nearest beech-tree. In Tennessee, the people consider it a complete protection. Dr. Beeton, in a letter to Dr. Mitchell, states that the beech is never known to be struck by atmospheric electricity, while other trees are often shattered into splinters. May not a knowledge of this fact afford protection to many when exposed?

THE LETTERS OF THE ALPHABET.

The twenty-four letters of the alphabet may be transposed 620,448,401,733,239,439,360,000 times. All the inhabitants on the globe, on a rough calculation, could not, in a thousand million of years, write out all the transpositions of the twenty-four letters, even supposing that each wrote 40 pages daily, each of which pages contained 40 different transpositions of the letters.

A CALCULATION.

A correspondent of the New York *Tribune* makes the following calculation respecting the national debt of Great Britain. The debt, in silver, would load 294,250 wagons, allowing each to carry 2,000 pounds; and, allowing each team 30 feet, would form a line over 1,700 miles in length. In cents, it would load 8,887,500 wagons, and form a line twice round the globe.

ANALYSIS OF DIFFERENT PRODUCTIONS.

An analysis of the cucumber, by Professor Salisbury, of Albany, shows that ninety-seven one-hundredths of the fruit are water. This is more than the water-melon, which contains ninety-four parts. The musk-melon contains ninety.

FARMER THOROW.

Years ago—and for aught we know, it still exists—there was a statute in vogue in New Hampshire, legislating the annual election of hog reeves throughout the towns in that State. The office was a lucrative one in some places, though it was generally made opprobrious, and the most obnoxious were usually selected to fill this post.

Farmer Thorow resided in a small town above Nashua, and prided himself upon the neatness of his cattle, and the cleanliness of his fields, the symmetry of his fences, and the thriftiness of his orchards; but farmer T. was a nervous man, penurious and close-fisted.

Waking early one fine morning, he discovered on a sudden, from his chamber window, that four large hogs had broken into a nice young orchard of his just below the house, and in his usual excitable manner, he hurried on his clothes, and made the best of his way down to "Squire Looksharp" (the hog reeve was called "Squire"), whom he quickly aroused with his vociferous complaint.

"Now, Squire," he said, "hurry up. There's four of my neighbor's hogs got into my little apple orchard, and if you'll hurry, it'll be a good job for you, and no mistake."

"Be right straight along," said the Squire, who remembered the details of the law relating to this sort of seizure—one half to the hog reeve, and the other half to the poor of the town—and within half an hour he had peaceable possession of four animals such as the neighborhood couldn't otherwise boast of.

The seized hogs were quickly slaughtered by the town official, and were "hung up to dry" in the Squire's storehouse. Farmer Thorow righted up his broken fence, and then repaired to his yard, to see that all was snug at the pig pen, he had no idea that his hogs should trouble his neighbors—not he—when lo! he found that a board had been forced from the side of the enclosure, and the sty was empty.

In the mean time, Squire Looksharp had the seized hogs dressed, and now he sent for his good wife, who appeared at the storehouse door. "Betty," said the Squire, "the statoot pervides in case of seizure, that one haff the pigs shall go to the official, and the other haff to the poor. Now, Betty, who's poorer than you are?"

"Sure enough," said the Squire's wife, obediently, "sure enough! if anybody's poorer'n I am I'd like to hear about it." "Well, so I calc'late. An', thairfore, one haff these pigs goes to the poor (that's yeou), and the other haff, as I said afore, goes to the officer—and that's me!" and the four hogs very soon found their way into Squire Looksharp's pork barrels. An hour afterwards, Farmer Thorow arrived at the Squire's, sprang over the stile, into the house, through the back kitchen, out again into the yard, where he encountered the Squire quietly at work. "I say, Squire?" "Hello!" "Where's the pigs?" "Distributed 'cording to law." "What?" "Haff to the hog reeve, haff to the poor." "They're mine!" shouted he, half crazed at his loss. "They're mine, Squire, broke out o' my pen." "You made the complaint." "I know—but—" "An' it's too late, farmer; the property's dewly divided—can't go beyond the statoot."

The farmer squirmed, but he never afterwards complained of his neighbors' hogs!

PROGRESS.—Lightning and steam have not only superseded horse-power on land, and wind on the water, but, with as astonishing a revolution, they have quickened the human brain, until the ideas of the age are equally more rapid than those of half a generation ago, as the means of transmitting them from brain to brain the world over. In the day of wooden ploughs the great danger was in going too fast and knowing too much; now the difficulty is to go fast enough. The fear, so groundless with our good old fathers, that new inventions and enterprises were dangerous to the welfare, virtue, and peace of society, is completely extinguished. Men have found out the essential secret of prosperity and greatness—that all progress is the work of experience; and the result of experiments, in spite of the old stand-still philosophy, has sharpened them to go on experimenting more and more, in all fields, paths, and professions.

THE following is a good phrase, descriptive of an energetic character: "Cromwell did not wait to strike until the iron was hot, *but made it hot by striking.*"

EXCELLENT ADMONITIONS.—"Take heed of always trying to shine in company above the rest, and displaying your own understanding, or your oratory, as though you would render yourself admirable to all present. This is seldom well taken in good company. * * * In order to show, too, how free you are from prejudice, learn to bear contradiction with patience. * * * The impartial search of truth requires all calmness and serenity, all good temper and candor."—*Watts on the Mind.*

TO OVERCOME DIFFICULTIES.—*By President Pierce.*—Sir. I have been taught that the way to overcome difficulties and threatening dangers is *to meet them on the advance*, not to await their approach.

WHEN you have anything to do, go ahead and do it. A man who has the opinion of two roads, either of which will take him to his journey's end, must not stand too long in considering which to take.

WEALTH is usually the result of well-laid *plans* carefully pursued; it is seldom reached by those direct efforts which keep the mind constantly on the *object* rather than the *means*.

THERE is no greater obstacle in the way of success in life, than in trusting for something to turn up, instead of going steadily to work and turning up something.

LET reason go before every enterprise, and counsel before every action.

"THERE is that scattereth and yet increaseth, and there is that withholdeth more than is meet, but it tendeth to poverty."

And the words of Paul to the Corinthians aptly express the same idea:

"He which soweth sparingly shall reap also sparingly; and he which soweth bountifully shall reap also bountifully."

LITTLE things should not be despised. Many threads will bind an elephant. Many drops make a river.

Good qualities, like great abilities, are incomprehensible and inconceivable to such as are deprived of them.

HORACE WALPOLE says, "In my youth I thought of writing a satire on mankind, but in my age I think I should write an apology for them."

POLITENESS.—Somebody says that politeness is like an air-cushion; there may be nothing in it, but it eases our joints wonderfully.

TIME'S FOOTSTEPS AND LIFE'S SEASONS.—What a blessed order of nature it is, that the footsteps of Time are inaudible and noiseless, and that the seasons of life, like those of the year, are so indistinguishably brought on in gentle progression, and so blended the one with the other, that the human being scarcely knows, except from a faint and not unpleasant sensation, that he is growing old!

BE NOT TOO POSITIVE.—Taught by experience to know my own blindness, shall I speak as if I could not err, and as if others might not, in some disputed points, be more enlightened than myself?—*Channing.*

METHOD is important, as it saves time; it is like packing things in a box; a good packer will get in much more than a bad one.

FRESH AIR.

Man acts strangely. Although a current of fresh air is the very life of his lungs, he seems indefatigable in the exercise of his inventive powers to deprive himself of this heavenly blessing. Thus, he carefully closes every cranny of his bed-chamber against its entrance, and he prefers that his lungs should receive the mixed effluvium from his cellar and larder, and from a patent little modern aquarius in lieu of it. Why should man be so terrified at the admission of the night air into any of his apartments? It is nature's overflowing current, and never carries the destroying angel with it. See how soundly the delicate wren and the tender little robin, sleep under its full and immediate influence, and how fresh, and vigorous, and joyous they rise amid the surrounding dew-drops of the morning. Although exposed a night long to the air of heaven, their lungs are never out of order, and this we know by the daily repetition of their song. Look at the newly-born hare, without any nest to go to. It lives and thrives, and becomes strong and playful, under the unmitigated inclemency of the falling dews of the night. I have here a fine male turkey, full eight years old, and he has not passed a single night in shelter. He roosts in a cherry tree, and is always in the primest health the year throughout. Three dunghill fowls, preferring this cherry tree to the warm perches in the hen-house, took up their airy quarters with him early in October, and have never since gone to any other roosting place. The cow and the horse sleep safely on the cold damp ground, and the roebuck lies down to rest in the heather, on the dewy mountain top. I myself can sleep night long, bareheaded, under the full moon's watery beams, without any fear of danger, and pass the day in wet shoes without catching cold. Coughs and colds are generally caught in the transition from an overheated room to a cold apartment; but there would be no danger in this movement if ventilation were attended to—a precaution little thought of now-a-days — *Waterton's Essay on Natural History*.

HOW TO GET TO SLEEP.

How to get to sleep is, to many persons, a matter of high importance. Nervous persons, who are troubled with wakefulness and excitability, usually have a strong tendency of blood to the brain, with cold extremities. The pressure of blood on the brain keeps it in a stimulated or wakeful state, and the pulsations in the head are often painful. Let such rise and chafe the body and extremities with a crash towel, or rub smartly with the hands, to promote circulation, and withdraw the excessive amount of blood from the brain, and they will fall asleep in a few moments. A cold bath, or sponge bath, and rubbing, or a good run, or rapid walk in the open air, or going up and down stairs a few times, just before retiring, will aid in equalizing circulation and promoting sleep. These rules are simple and easy of application in castle or cabin, and may minister to the comfort of thousands who would freely expend money for an anodyne to promote "Nature's sweet restorer,—balmy sleep."

ALL THE GOLD IN THE WORLD.

Taking the cube yard of gold at £2,000,000, which it is in round numbers, all the gold in the world at this estimate might, if melted into ingots, be contained in a cellar twenty-four feet square and sixteen feet high. All our boasted wealth already obtained from California and Australia would go into an iron safe nine feet square and nine feet high. So small is the cube of yellow metal that has set populations on the march, and roused the world to wonder.

REFLECT on what you see and hear. Set your mind at work; reason with candor; weigh well and consider for yourself; decide, and act.

IRISH BULLS.

After the stoppage of the Bank of England, soon after the French Revolution, the corporation of a town in Ireland, among other patriotic resolutions, resolved "that they would not draw a guinea out of the national bank, *as long as it stops payment.*"

In the debate on the leather tax in the Irish House of Commons, the Chancellor of the Exchequer (Sir John Parnell) observed with great emphasis, "that in the prosecution of this war, every man ought to give his *last guinea* to protect the remainder."

Mr. Vandefure said, "however that might be, the tax on leather would be severely felt by the *barefooted* peasantry."

To which Sir Boyle Roach replied, that "this could be easily remedied by making the *underleather* of wood."

"One thing is very *clear*," says an Irish paper, "that all things are very *dark* at present."

ONE OF THE WITNESSES.

A queer excuse was made a few days ago by an old lady. The good woman was subpoenaed, it appears, as a witness on a rather delicate case. She did not come, and a bench warrant was issued for her appearance, on which she was brought into Court. The presiding Judge thought it was his duty to reprimand her :

"Madam, why were you not here before?"

"I couldn't come, sir."

"Were you not subpoenaed, madam?"

"Yes, sir ; but I was sick."

"What was the matter, madam?"

"I had an awful bile, sir."

"Upon your honor, madam?"

"No, sir ; upon my arm !"

QUAKER COURTSHIP.

"Martha, dost thee love me?" asked a Quaker youth of one at whose shrine his heart's fondest feelings had been offered up.

"Why, Seth," she replied, "we are commanded to love one another, are we not?"

"Ay, Martha ; but does thee regard me with that feeling which the world calleth love?"

"I hardly know what to tell thee, Seth ; I have striven to bestow my love on all ; but I may have sometime thought, perhaps, that thee wast getting rather more than thy share."

"Verily, then, I think the sooner that thee and me become one in flesh, the better." "Yea, verily," responded Martha.

"I see," said a young lady, yesterday, "that some booksellers advertise blank declarations for sale. I wish I could get one." "Why?" asked her mother. "Because, ma, Mr. P—— is too modest to ask me to marry him ; and, perhaps, if I could fill a blank declaration with the 'question,' he would sign it."

"Jake, did you carry that umbrella home that I borrowed yesterday?" "No, father, you have often told me to lay up something for a rainy day, and as I thought it would rain before long, I have laid the umbrella up."

Be careful and don't go near the woods for some time yet, for the trees are beginning to shoot.

OLD WINTER IS COMING.

BY HUGH MOORE.

Old Winter is coming again—alack!

How icy and cold is he!

He cares not a pin for a shivering back—

He's a saucy old chap to white and black—

He whistles his chills with a wonderful
knack,

For he comes from a cold countree.

A witty old fellow this Winter is—

A mighty old fellow for glee!

He cracks his jokes on the pretty miss,

The wrinkled old maiden, unfit to kiss,

And freezes the dew on their lips; for this

Is the way with old fellows like he!

Old Winter's a frolicsome blade, I wot—

He is wild in his humor, and free!

He'll whistle along, for the want of thought.

And set all the warmth of our furs at
nought,

And ruffle the laces by pretty girls bought—

A frolicsome fellow is he!

Old Winter is blowing his gusts along,

And merrily shaking the tree!

From morning till night he will sing his
song—

Now moaning, and short—now howling and
long.

His voice is loud—for his lungs are strong;

A merry old fellow is he!

Old Winter's a tough old fellow for blows,

As tough as ever you see!

He will trip up our trotters, and rend our
clothes,

And stiffen our limbs from our fingers to
toes—

He minds not the cries of his friends or his
foes—

A tough old fellow is he!

A cunning old fellow is Winter, they say,

A cunning old fellow is he!

He peeps in the crevices day by day,

To see how we're passing our time away—

And marks all our doings from grave to gay.

I'm afraid he is peeping at me!

THE MOTHER AND HER BABY.

Where is the baby? Bess its heart!

Where is mozer's darling boy?

Does it hold its little hands apart,

The dearest, besset toy?

And so it does, and will its little chin

Grow just as fat as butter?

And will it poke its little fingers in

Its tunnin little mouf, and mutter

Nicy, nicy words,

Just like little yaller birds?

And so it will, and so it may,

No matter what its papa mammy say.

And does it wink its little eyeses,

And when it's mad and up and crieses?

And does it squall like chickerdees

At every little thing it sees?

Well, it does! why not, I pray?

Aint it mozer's darlin', every day?

O, what's the matter? O my! O my!
What makes my sweetest chicken ky?

O nasty, ugly pin, to prick it—

It's darlin' mozer's darlin' cricket!

There! there! she's thrown it in

The fire—the kuel, icked pin!

There! hush, my honey; go to seep

Rocked in a kadle of the deep!

ENIGMAS.

A BOUQUET OF WILD FLOWERS.

1. A kindly wish for a friend.
2. The messenger of Juno.
3. Solid cream and a vessel to hold it.
4. A fowl and what few gardens are with-
out.
5. Female shoes.
6. An animal and a slide.
7. A fowl and what would injure it.
8. Darkness and its effects.
9. Part of a lady's work and part of her
work box.
10. Frozen water and part of it melted.
11. The impression of a wise man.
12. Secure an insect.
13. Harlequin's companion.
14. To break and a fabulous animal.

ANSWER TO THE ABOVE.

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Speedwell. | 8. Nightshade. |
| 2. Iris. | 9. Hemlock. |
| 3. Buttercup. | 10. Snowdrop. |
| 4. Chickweed. | 11. Solomon's Seal. |
| 5. Lady's Slipper. | 12. Catchfly. |
| 6. Cowslip. | 13. Columbine. |
| 7. Henbane. | 14. Snap Dragon. |

PRETTY GOOD.—“What would you charge
to knit me a pair of stockings such as
those?” inquired a foppish young fellow of
a lady who was knitting a thick, warm pair
of woollens for winter.

“Would you have socks or stockings?”
inquired the lady.

“I want them to come up over the calf,”
replied the inquirer.

“In that case it would take some time to
estimate. I have never knit stockings to
cover one's *whole* body.”

A GENTLEMAN who had presented an ac-
complished lady with a gold pencil, receiv-
ed in reply—“Sir, if you meant to *please*
me with your very tasteful and agreeable
present, you have succeeded to the extent
of your wishes—if you meant to *offend* me
by presenting me something almost too val-
uable for my humility to accept, I shall
find no difficulty in *pocketing the affront*.”

WHAT COULD BE CHEAPER?—“What did
you give for that horse?” inquired a friend
of the facetious Mr. G., as he was riding by.
“My note,” was the significant reply; “was
n't that cheap enough?”

A BEAUTIFUL PICTURE.

The man who stands upon his own soil, who feels that by the land in which he lives—by the laws of civilized nations—he is the rightful and exclusive owner of the land he tills, is by the constitution of our nature under a wholesome influence not easily imbibed from any other source. He feels—other things being equal—more strongly than another, the character of a man as the lord of an inanimate world. Of this great and wonderful sphere which; fashioned by the hand of God, and upheld by His power is rolling through the heavens, a part is his; his from the centre to the sky. It is the space on which the generation before moved in its round of duties, and he feels himself connected by a link with those who follow, and to whom he is to transmit a home. Perhaps his farm has come down to him from his father.

They have gone to their last home; but he can trace their footsteps over the scenes of his daily labors. The roof which shelters him was reared by those to whom he owes his being. Some interesting tradition is connected with every enclosure. The favorite fruit was planted by his father's hand. He sported in boyhood beside the brook which still winds through the meadow. Through the field lies the path to the village school of earlier days. He still hears from the the window, the voice of the Sabbath bell which called his father to the house of God; and near at hand is the spot where his parents laid down to rest, and where, when his time has come, he shall be laid by his children. These are the feelings of the owner of the soil. Words cannot paint them; they flow out of the deepest fountains of the heart; they are the life-spring of a fresh, healthy, and generous national character.—*Edward Everett.*

HOW TO RAISE FRUIT EVERY YEAR.

If rightly understood, few trees, unless absolutely dead or rotten, need occupy any ground without yielding a plenteous crop. After long and varied experiments, I gradually adopted the following mode: As soon as winter has sufficiently disappeared, and before the sap ascends, I examine my trees. Every dead bough is lopped off; then, after the sap has arisen sufficiently to show where the blossoms will be, I cut away all the other branches having none on, and also the extremity of every limb, the lower part of which bears a considerable number of buds—thus concentrating the sap of the tree upon the maturation of its fruits, and saving what would be a useless expenditure of strength. In the quince, apricot, and peach trees this is very important, as these are very apt to be luxuriant in leaves and destitute of fruit. You may think this injures the trees; but it does not, for you will find trees laden with fruit which formerly yielded nothing. Of course all other well-known precautions must be attended to—such as cutting out worms from the roots, placing old iron on the limbs, which acts as a tonic to the sap, &c. Try it, ye who have failed in raising fruit.

TOMATOES.

To secure a fine and early crop of this favorite vegetable it is only necessary to head in the plants as soon as the fruit is about the size of a cherry. This will throw the strength of the plant into the fruit, the size and quality of which are, consequently, greatly improved.

CURRANTS.

To produce fine currants, your soil must be rich and deep, and well enriched with old compost. Keep the bushes clear from suckers and old wood. Use the pruning-knife freely in the spring in heading them in, and your fruit will be large, abundant, and delicious.

GARDEN VEGETABLES.

While the attention of the farmer cannot be too strongly urged to the formation of a good vegetable garden, our object here is not so much to remind him of the garden generally, as of the cultivation of some three or four plants, which are very excellent, but which are frequently missing in the farmer's garden. The first of these is the *Rhubarb*, or pie-plant. This no man should be without, as it is easily cultivated, comes into use when fruits or other vegetables are scarce, and its acid, when cooked, is most grateful and healthy. A few shoots cut from the roots, and planted in rich ground, some four feet apart, will in a short time furnish stems (the part used) for a family. To use it, take the stem off the leaf, strip it, cut it in thin slices transversely, and bake it in paste as you would apples. It requires more sugar than the apple, but in flavor is far superior.

The *Horse Radish* is a plant richly deserving a place in the farmer's garden, though too often, through carelessness, it is allowed, when once introduced, to spread where it is not wanted, and in some instances to become a nuisance. There is no need of this, as the radish is as easily confined to its proper allotment in the garden, as the potato or artichoke. It is propagated by seeds, or by taking the crown of the plant, with a few inches of root, and burying it in deep rich soil to the depth of eight or ten inches. If the set is split into two or three parts, retaining a part of the crown on each, the plant may be increased more rapidly. Before planted, the ground should be dug and manured to the depth of 18 inches or two feet. The plants may be set in the Spring or Fall; but perhaps as good a way as any is to put out the sets at the time of gathering the roots, and if desirable, in the same places. The leaves make one of the earliest and best of greens, and the roots, grated and bottled with good vinegar, make it good, when used with moderation, with either boiled or baked meats.

The *Tomato*, though now much more common than formerly, is still not to be found in many farmer's gardens, where it would be certainly, if the mandates of imperious fashion are in any degree to be heeded. The tomato, though found in its greatest perfection in southern latitudes, can, with a little attention, be grown in most of our gardens, and furnish for months a wholesome, and to many a most agreeable article of food. Few like the tomato, at first, but the taste soon becomes not only reconciled to it, but is much pleased with it. A rich stiff loam is the best soil for the tomato. A good way is to sow the seed in a hot-bed in April, and transplant when danger from frost is passed. The plants should be four feet apart, in rich good ground, and the vines should be supported by a framework of some kind, or brush, as the fruit will be better than if left on the ground. There are several varieties of the tomato, but the large red for the table or preserving, and the cherry tomato, for pickling, are perhaps the best. They are used in various ways; eaten in vinegar as cucumbers, made into soups, into toasts, baked in pie, but perhaps the greatest use is in tomato sauce, which is highly esteemed.

There can be no doubt that our farmers might, at a little expense, greatly enlarge their list of valuable garden esculents; and in so doing materially decrease their annual expenses, while they are at the same time adding to their comforts.—*Cultivator*.

GRAFTING STONE FRUITS.

Mr. H. Little, in an article in the *N. E. Farmer*, says, "that to insure success, all stone fruits should be grafted before the frost is out of the ground, or as early afterwards as possible."

CURATIVE PROPERTIES OF RIPE FRUIT.

It has long been known to a few observing men, and now and then a writer has glanced at the fact, that fruits in season possess remedial virtues. Ripe grapes have cured epidemic dysentery. In vine countries they speak familiarly of the "grape cure." Physicians have occasionally ventured to recommend the use of "cooling acid fruits," and the earliest writers have directed sugary ones, as figs, for food in convalescence. But it is known to all that many are prejudiced against fruits, and consider them as very questionable luxuries, at the best. And it must be admitted that they have often proved mischievous, especially when immature, and taken by stealth, or in too large quantities when but occasionally accessible. Thus, in ninety-nine cases in every hundred, it will be found that the abuse, and not the free use of fruits, has produced the mischief. Good fruits are always grateful, even to the sickly or palled appetite; and in the young and healthy constitutions its promising appearance, or its delicious aroma, often excites the most ungovernable appetite; and they gorge themselves, and they suffer therefrom, no worse than from a surfeit of fish, flesh or vegetables, perhaps, but still enough to aid in perpetuating the vulgar idea that the unrestricted use of fruit is dangerous. Who ever heard of children and men who provide seasonable fruits in abundance, and permit their habitual use, eating too much, or becoming sick therefrom? I never did. I have had a little experience in this matter, and I have taken pains to collect information, and know that the families where fruit is most plentiful and good, and most highly prized as an article of daily food, are the most free from disease of all kinds, and more especially from *fever and bowel complaints*.

SCYTHES.

Workmen often make a complaint of their scythes not acting well, of the edge not cutting uniformly, and the form being wrong, &c. Now, the form best suited to each mower may be tested by a very simple experiment. Let a man, with a piece of chalk in his hand, walk up to a high wall, or a barn door, and, raising it as high as he can, strike a curve from right to left; the line so traced is the exact form that his scythe should be; and if he applies the edge of it, and finds it to correspond, it will cut uniformly from point to heel, and save himself much trouble and labor.—*Scientific American*.

AMOUNT OF FOOD REQUIRED BY ANIMALS.

Of hay, an ox requires two per cent. a day of his live weight. That is, if the ox weighs 2,000 lbs., he requires 40 pounds of hay. If he is working, he will take two and a half per cent. A milch cow should have three per cent. of her weight, as she is proportionably lighter than the ox, and part of the substance of her food goes to form milk. A fattening ox may be fed five per cent. at first, four and a half per cent. when half fat, and four per cent. afterwards. This is independent of other food. A grown sheep will take three and a third per cent. of its weight in hay, to keep in a good store condition. Animals in a growing state require most food, and it is very poor economy to stint them.—*Plough*.

EFFECTS OF IRRIGATION.

Water applied to the soil by irrigation, gives many other things besides humidity; it manures, consolidates, deepens the staple or surface mould, and guards against cold—effects as obvious in a northern as in a southern climate.—*N. E. Farmer*.

OBSERVATIONS ON MAKING PUDDINGS AND PANCAKES.—The outside of a boiled pudding often tastes disagreeable, which arises by the cloth not being nicely washed, and kept in a dry place. It should be dipped in boiling water, squeezed dry, and floured when going to be used. If bread, it should be tied loose; if batter, tight over. The water should boil quick when the pudding is put in; and it should be moved about for a minute, lest the ingredients should not mix. Batter pudding should be strained through a coarse sieve, when all is mixed; in others, the eggs separately. The pans and basins must be always buttered. A pan of cold water should be ready, and the pudding dipped in as soon as it comes out of the pot, and then it will not adhere to the cloth. Very good puddings may be made without eggs, but they must have as little milk as will mix, and must boil three or four hours. A few spoonfuls of fresh small beer, or one of yeast, will answer instead of eggs; or snow is an excellent substitute for eggs, either in puddings or pancakes. Two large spoonfuls will supply the place of one egg, and the article it is used in will be equally good. The yolks and whites beaten long and separately, make the article they are put into much lighter.

TOMATO OMELET.—Procure two quarts of perfectly ripe and fresh tomatoes, cut them carefully, and simmer for the space of two minutes over a tolerably quick fire. Cut a few onions fine, and mix with them a due quantity of crumbled bread and a small lump of butter. When nearly done, beat up eight eggs, and mix them thoroughly with the mass by rapid stirring. In a few minutes, the dish will be done.

SOFT GINGERBREAD.—Four tea-cups of flour, two cups of molasses, half a cup of butter, two cups of thick cream, three eggs, a table-spoonful of ginger, and the same of saleratus. Mix them all together, with the exception of the buttermilk, in which the saleratus must be dissolved, and then added to the rest. It must not stand long before being sent to bake.

CURE FOR THE CROUP.—Roast an onion, slice it, and press out the juice; mix this with honey or brown sugar, forming a syrup; give a teaspoonful every fifteen minutes till the child is relieved. This is a good remedy.

ICE CREAM.—Any preserved fruit, five pounds; cream, one gallon; juice of six lemons; sugar to sweeten. Pass the whole through a sieve, then put it into the freezing-pot, and work it until frozen.

DR. BOERHAAVE'S RULES FOR PRESERVING HEALTH.—1. Keep the feet warm. 2. The head cool. 3. The bowels sufficiently open. These rules, though short, "speak volumes."

CURE FOR THE DIARRHŒA.—Parch half a pint of rice until it brown, then boil it as rice is usually done. Eat slowly, and it stop the most alarming cases of diarrhœa.

WAFFLES.—Milk, one quart; eggs, five; flour, one pound quarter; butter, half a pound; yeast, one spoonful. When sift sugar and powdered cassia on them.

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